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Varkonyi Addresses Vienna Follow-Up Meeting

LD0811180988 Budapest MTI in English
1430 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna, November 8 (MTI)—In Vienna on Tuesday, Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi addressed the plenary session of the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Setting out the positions of the session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministerial Committee, held recently in Budapest, he stressed that the Warsaw Treaty member states wished to work for the earliest possible completion of the conference in Vienna.

Mr Varkonyi recalled that the communique issued on the Budapest session had reconfirmed the commitment of the socialist countries to a balanced implementation of the Helsinki Final Act that extends to all cooperation areas, and to the furtherance of this.

The member states of the Warsaw Treaty attach considerable importance to issues of strengthening confidence and security. The socialist countries hope that the statement will be favourably received by the states participating in the CSCE, at the Vienna meeting, and that it will promote the beginning of genuine talks as early as this year.

The Budapest statement reconfirms the goals of the Warsaw Treaty member states to reduce military opposition by a considerable amount, to avert the danger of the coming into being of armed conflicts and surprise attacks, to strengthen reciprocal security, and to increase the publicness and predictability of military activities. In the interest of intensifying the disarmament and cooperation process, the socialist countries continue to be ready to discuss and examine the observations, constructive initiatives and proposals of all states and groups of states.

The Hungarian foreign minister said that, according to the Hungarian evaluation, efforts at government level based on political decisions are already needed at the Vienna conference to work out the final compromises, and to finalize the text of the closing document. Hungary welcomes the fact that the coordinators of the individual themes have prepared a further-developed variation of the related chapters of the closing document as a major step towards agreement. According to the Hungarian evaluation, the coordinators' drafts well reflect the experiences of the consultations and discussions held since the draft closing document prepared by the neutral and non-aligned countries was submitted in March. Attention should now be focussed on ways of avoiding disrupting or upsetting the now-emerging sensitive compromise balance with unilateral approaches, with experiments aimed at enforcing efforts that have no chance of being met with consensus. In the interest of the earliest possible conclusion of the Vienna meeting, it is indispensable for all participating states to show a major sense of responsibility and self-restraint, and to accept the drafts made by the coordinators without real amendments. The Hungarian side considers these drafts as a considerable basis for agreement, and supports these, Mr Varkonyi said in conclusion.

Hungarian Delegate Comments on Arms Talks

LD1711234888 Budapest MTI in English
2227 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna, November 17 (MTI)—Hungary looks to the planned European-scale talks on the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons with great hopes and expectations, said Hungarian Ambassador Janis Nagy on Thursday in Vienna, at the session of the central European arms reduction talks.

Mr Nagy, who is heading the Hungarian delegation to the Vienna conference, noted that the central European talks that have been in progress with the participation of 19 countries for more than 15 years have been very useful in many respects. However, they are now at a deadlock, as the efforts of the Eastern and Western sides attending the talks have not been successfully coordinated. Therefore, the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member states made two years ago, and the Brussels statement of the NATO foreign ministers, both took a stand for a more promising solution and for disarmament talks to be held in a European context.

The ambassador stressed that Hungary, together with the other European countries, is interested in these talks yielding results as early as possible. It expects that Hungary will be directly concerned in the measures of the first agreement to be reached there, and the country will do everything possible to implement the obligations that fall on it. The related increase in Hungarian activity and commitment coincides with the country's obligations accepted in the Warsaw Treaty, and its autonomy within this alliance and in the European disarmament process.

Mr Nagy promised the support of the Hungarian Government to all proposals of a constructive spirit which can bring about the reaching of agreements at the future, wider negotiation forum, particularly any agreement referring to Hungarian territory and the armed forces stationed there.

The Hungarian position is that the confidence-building effect of certain unilateral measures cannot be doubted if they are taken in the framework of a multi-sided disarmament process. It is in this spirit that Hungary conceives the reduction of its own forces and armaments, similarly to the withdrawal of the Soviet troops stationed in its area, Mr Nagy stressed. In conclusion, he voiced his hope that the Western countries will make efforts sincerely to promote the creation of conditions that will make possible the implementation of these goals.

Army Experts Assess Security Issues, CSCE

AU1611120288 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Nov 88 p 6

[Interview with Lieutenant-General Jiri Brychta, first deputy chief of general staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and Colonel Vladimir Mohyla, representing the Czechoslovak People's Army at the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna, by Stanislav Stibor: "Where Should One Start?"]

[Excerpts] How should the problems that have accumulated in the sphere of military security be resolved, particularly in Europe? What hope is there that the Vienna meeting of countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act will achieve progress in issues that are so important for mankind? We put these questions to prominent Czechoslovak military experts—Lieutenant General Jiri Brychta, first deputy chief of the general staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army (CSLA), and Colonel Vladimir Mohyla, CSLA representative at the Vienna follow-up meeting.

[Stibor] Where should one start in speedily solving the problems that have accumulated, and what basis could future negotiations on confidence-building and security measures and on disarmament in Europe have?

[Brychta] [Passage omitted] Security must be understood comprehensively. It must include both military, ecological, economic, and social aspects. This is how security is being considered at the sessions.

[Mohyla] Every negotiating forum is based on a mandate, i.e. on a kind of program that determines the sequence and content of issues, and also on the methods and mechanism of negotiations. The 23 NATO and Warsaw Pact countries have been working a mandate on disarmament in meetings since February 1987; other issues are being considered by the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. From the viewpoint of broader negotiations, the prerequisites for the disarmament process could be created in negotiations on the military doctrines of the two military groupings.

[Brychta] It is appropriate to again recall that mutual security must be based on a lower level of military confrontation, on a gradual (and in the final stage total) elimination of nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass annihilation. Other military potentials should be limited to a level sufficient for defense.

[Stibor] Does this mean that the views on common security are not yet fully crystallized?

[Brychta] This mainly applies to the West, which has so far failed to respond comprehensively to the call for a comparison of military doctrines and for the adoption of appropriate conclusions for negotiations. Also, it has not responded to proposals on the comprehensive system of international security and the well-known "common European home" concept, made at the Warsaw session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee. [passage omitted]

[Stibor] What is the real prospect of reopening the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and on Disarmament in Europe already this year, as laid down in the recent Budapest statement of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers?

[Brychta] [passage omitted] The present problem is that even if the Stockholm conference should reopen, it would proceed in two definite, specific, parallel forums of negotiations: One would be dealing with confidence-building and security measures, with the participation of 35 countries; the other with issues of conventional disarmament throughout Europe, with the states rallied in the NATO and Warsaw Pact military-political groupings of 16 and 7 states respectively. [passage omitted] The current problem is that the West, under pressure from certain countries (and, I would say, particularly the United States), has begun to emphatically insist that the negotiations of the 23 should basically be totally autonomous. This could mean that the 12 neutral and nonaligned countries, which have always played a positive role, could never join the European disarmament process. However, it is these states that feel the need most, and they approach the issue in this spirit. It would be quite logical for them to participate, since disarmament should take place on the basis of the Madrid mandate in the zone reaching from the Atlantic to the Urals—in fact, throughout Europe.

[Stibor] What is the West's main reason for adopting this stand?

[Mohyla] No doubt there are several reasons. I personally believe that the main one is the West's fear that the disarmament process could fall under the scrutiny of all European countries. In fact, it has become usual for the individual follow-up meetings to jointly evaluate the results and set new tasks. In the present situation the militarist Western circles find it impossible to "swallow" the fact that they would have to render account for the commitments they have adopted, which would in fact mean a complete "green light" for the disarmament process.

[Stibor] Is this the main reason why the Vienna follow-up meeting (which was to have wound up its work by working out the mandate by the middle of this year) has still not ended?

[Brychta] It is. At least, this is true in the sphere of military security (which will be part of the final document of the Vienna follow-up meeting) and of work on the mandate for future negotiations on conventional disarmament. However, this also applies to other significant issues, to those of the so-called first basket, but also of the second and third baskets—to economic and humanitarian issues. Neither the negotiations at the Vienna follow-up meeting, nor the discussions can be concluded until balanced results are achieved in all three baskets together, and in each of them separately. Specifically, balanced results in the military sphere mean solving the interrelations between the two forums of negotiations (on confidence-building and security measures with the participation of 35 countries and of the Group of 23 states), fixing the temporary nature of the two negotiating forums, creating prerequisites for continuing them in the sphere of strengthening confidence, and adopting qualitatively new measures.

[Stibor] Are there any other reasons?

[Mohyla] There are several, and some of them have already been mentioned here. The main ones lie in the rather complicated problems under discussion at the follow-up meeting and at the consultations of the Group of 23 states. Let us at least recall that more than 150 proposals have been submitted at the follow-up meeting alone. It is also none too easy to formulate a mandate that would fix the main orientation of conventional disarmament throughout Europe for a longer period. The NATO countries have not brought a comprehensive concept to the negotiations—for quite some time they have been searching (and in fact are still searching) for a compromise primarily among themselves. This is not speeding up the actual negotiations, either. The period preceding the U.S. elections and the fact that the old U.S. Administration was incapable of pushing through the idea of an accelerated conclusion of negotiations has also had a negative impact. And last, but not least, certain Western countries are showing a tendency to imbue the negotiations with an atmosphere that would permit them to acquire unilateral advantages in one of the spheres under negotiation.

[Stibor] What can you say of the CSSR's role at the negotiations?

[Brychta] The process of all-European negotiations is characterized by the fact that 35 sovereign states are involved. And it is immaterial whether these states are large or small. This represents an opportunity for the CSSR, situated on the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, and is also the reason why we are so active in our approach to all negotiations. We trust that the Czechoslovak initiative to create a zone of confidence and good- neighborly relations will play an irreplaceable role here.

[Stibor] We thank you for the interview.

Palestinian Independence Declaration Hailed

Mideast Conference Advocated

AU1711162688 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Nov 88 p 5

[Georgi Nikolov article: "First Day of Independence"]

[Text] As was expected from the extraordinary session of the Palestinian National Council in Algiers, an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian territory with Jerusalem as its capital was proclaimed.

It is remarkable that the documents of the session refer to two decisively important resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council on the Middle East conflict: In the first place, UN Resolution No 181 of 29 November 1947 is mentioned as an international recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate right of sovereignty and independence, and in the second place, Resolution No 242 adopted by the UN Security Council is mentioned as a basis for a future international Middle East conference. Resolution No 181 recommends that Palestine be divided into two states—a Jewish and an Arab one—while Resolution No 242 calls on Israel to withdraw its troops from the Arab territories occupied during the June 1967 war, and demands that all states in the Middle East live in peace within safe and recognized borders, free from threats or acts of violence."

The aforementioned declaration, however, represents a turning point—we can even say an historical turning point—in the position of the Palestinian resistance. This is so because in adopting this resolution the Palestinians actually recognize Israel's right of existence.

What does a Palestinian state on occupied territory actually signify? Naturally, Israel has not shown any intention of withdrawing from the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. We can, however, expect that the Palestinian liberation struggle will be intensified, international support for this struggle will increase, and in the long run, the occupiers will be forced to recognize the Palestinian people's right to their motherland and to their own state.

Israel and its U.S. protectors hardly miss an opportunity to reiterate that they do not recognize the PLO because it does not recognize Israel and because it is an "organization of terrorists." They refuse to negotiate with the PLO although it has been internationally recognized as the only, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. All this is aimed at justifying the untenable stand they have adopted against the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. What kind of stand is that anyhow, considering that the overwhelming majority of UN member states is voting in support of the Palestinian cause, while only Israel and the United States are against it!

The proclamation of an independent Palestinian state also emerged as a result of the Palestinian people's uprising against the Israeli occupiers on the West Bank and in Gaza. This uprising is far from over, and the Palestinians in those areas are no longer subject to the occupation forces, having established their own public services that may serve as basic units for a future Palestinian administration.

A new chapter has been opened in the history of the Palestinian struggle. The next step should be an international Middle East conference at which the Palestinian problem should find its just solution.

Foreign Ministry on Decision

AU1711205088 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] In connection with the 19th extraordinary session of the Palestinian National Council, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the People's Republic of Bulgaria greets and supports the session's decision as an important step toward implementing the irrevocable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination in accordance with the principles of international law and the UN resolutions.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is confident that the proclamation of the Palestinian state will meet with broad understanding and support. We hope that the necessary political maturity will be demonstrated in order to find a mutually acceptable solution to the Middle East conflict, while strictly observing the rights and interests of all states in the region.

Loyal to the principles of its peace-loving foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria expresses its readiness to make further efforts and cooperate in finding a lasting and just solution to the Middle East problem. An international conference under UN auspices, with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all interested sides, including the representatives of the new Palestinian state, could be the most effective mechanism for finding such a solution.

Two Dissidents Expelled, Arrive in Vienna

WA1511151588 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Nov 88 p 48

["Bulgaria: Two Human Rights Militants Expelled"—LE MONDE headline]

[Text] Two Bulgarian dissidents who are members of the Independent Association for the Defense of Human Rights, an opposition movement which was founded last January, arrived in Vienna on Friday, 11 November, after being expelled from their country.

Mrs Ekaterina Markova, a 40-year-old teacher accompanied by her two children, and Dr Khristo Svatovski were "invited to leave the country" after having obtained "exit visas valid for 5 years," according to Mr Edward Genov of Vienna, who was expelled on 19 October under similar circumstances.

According to Genov, the Independent Association for the Defense of Human Rights has more than 100 members. It was founded on 16 January in Septemvri by a group of Bulgarians who are agitating for the fulfillment of the Helsinki Accords. The president of the association, Mr Iliya Minev, age 70, spent 27 years in prison. Forced into internal exile in Septemvri, he has gone underground, according to Genov.

Mrs Markova had been placed under house arrest on 18 October along with two other members of the illegal association, Messrs Tseko Krustev Tsekov and Dimitur Tomov, when they wanted to meet with Mr John Whitehead, the US deputy secretary of state, during his official visit to Bulgaria.

SFRY Economic Crisis, Reforms Considered

AU1611143888 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 14 November on page 7 and on 15 November on page 4 carries a 3,000-word two-part report on the SFRY situation by the newspaper's special correspondent Nikolay Golemanov, datelined Belgrade and Sofia and entitled "Autumn of the Reforms."

Golemanov begins part one of his report by noting that the words "crisis" and "reforms" are on everyone's lips in Yugoslavia. He quotes from SFRY President Dizdarevic's 9 September appeal to citizens that "the internal situation is bad.... People's anxiety is great and their dissatisfaction is justified," and mentions the protest rallies that took place in many towns during the summer. However, Golemanov then notes that "the Belgrade streets show signs of everything else, but not of a crisis." Describing the well-kept capital, its well-stocked shops, and impressive new district, and briefly reviewing Yugoslavia's apparent economic prosperity, helped by rising exports of industrial goods to the West and the growth of tourism, he then asks "Where is the crisis?"

Golemanov provides an answer given by an unidentified "Belgrade colleague," who explains that most people cannot afford the luxury goods in the shops, but have to stand in line even for bread. According to Golemanov, the colleague continued: "At the rallies, the national issues formed a kind of common denominator. People turned out to give voice to their various grievances, but nowhere were any slogans raised against socialism." The main problems, according to Golemanov's colleague, lay in the "social differentiation in the country" and the concentration of industry and prosperity in the north. Golemanov then describes the rampant inflation, running at an annual rate of 236.3 percent in October 1988, which he says "is enemy number one for people 'at the bottom of the ladder.'" He ends part one of his report by noting the high unemployment rate, adding that "because of national and sociopolitical peculiarities, the problem is not as acute as in capitalist countries, but it does undoubtedly complicate the economic situation," prompting people "to analyze and take thought to find the right way out of the crisis."

In part two of his report Golemanov seeks the reasons for Yugoslavia's economic problems. According to him, Yugoslav specialists believe that inefficient production is one of the main reasons for the inflation, and "assessments show that in the national economy 2 million more workers are employed than necessary for the present production output." He quotes a statement by an unidentified informant from Croatia that "many enterprises... still hold to the erroneous philosophy of one quality for export, another for the home market."

However, Golemanov asserts that the correctness of the principle of self-management of enterprises is not doubted, but "the common view is that the crisis stems from inconsistent application and violation of this principle, and from excessive state interference in administration." He stresses the regional differences in development, noting that Slovenia, with about 8 percent of Yugoslavia's land area and population, produces 16 percent of the country's manufacturing output and almost one-third of its exports. Golemanov quotes M. Zecevic, director of the Institute for Goods Exchange Development, as saying that "our market is not unified in the modern sense. It is regional, fragmented, placed under the administrative control both of the state and the republican and provincial organs."

Golemanov then describes the fundamental economic reform approved by the LCY Central Committee and Yugoslav Government that will come into force on 1 January 1989, aimed at establishing a market-oriented economy free of state interference. He reports on an interview on the reform given to him in Zagreb by Ante Gavranovic, director of the authoritative Zagreb economic journal PRIVREDNI VJESNIK, who told him: "We expect the market economy to give us new scope." According to Golemanov, on the topic of economic self-management Gavranovic explained: "We are trying to differentiate the roles of the leadership and self-management. The strategic decisions should only be taken by the workers council, while day-to-day decisions are a matter for the administration, which bears the responsibility for them."

Golemanov notes that certain aspects of the reform, such as the methods and extent of planning, are still under discussion. He reports Gavranovic's comment: "Differences do exist. Unfortunately, we still have no clear definition of what the market economy is."

Noting that the idea of a market economy is strongly supported in Slovenia and Croatia, Golemanov nonetheless points out that the reform will give rise to difficulties. He reports that he was told by Igor Ravnikar, an adviser in the Executive Committee of the Economic Chamber of Slovenia: "The problem of technological and economic surpluses is emerging. Previously the enterprises could only dismiss workers for breaches of discipline. The real economy requires that good workers be dismissed if the enterprise or branch in which they work is inefficient." Ravnikar added that social programs had to be developed to protect the living standards of displaced workers and retrain them for new jobs.

Golemanov provides a final comment from Gavranovic that "the economic crisis developed into a political crisis. If we are proceeding toward an economic reform, we are also aware that changes in the political organization are also necessary." Golemanov notes in conclusion that changes to the SFRY Constitution and in the organization of the LCY are now under public discussion.

Pacoste-Led RCP Delegation Arrives

AU1811080788 Sofia BTA in English
2238 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Sofia, November 17 (BTA)—A delegation led by Mr Cornel Pacoste, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and vice president of the government, arrived here this evening. At the airport of Sofia, the delegation was met by Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign economic relations.

Trade Delegation Holds Talks in London

AU1611193888 Sofia BTA in English
1833 GMT 16 Nov 88

["Bulgaro-British Business Contacts"—BTA headline]

[Text] London, November 16 (BTA correspondent)—Representatives of the Bulgarian and the British business circles marked here today the 25th anniversary of the establishment of formal relations between the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the London Chamber of Commerce.

On the initiative of the hosts a conference was held, the participants in which discussed the two chambers' contribution to the promotion of financial and economic relations between Bulgaria and Britain and outlined their future role in extending the mutually advantageous cooperation.

The members of the Bulgarian business delegation, who arrived here for the celebrations, briefed their British partners on various aspects of the economic reforms in Bulgaria. The papers that were delivered highlighted the changes in taxation and the concept of setting up free-trade zones in Bulgaria. They outlined the opportunities for cooperation in joint investment and joint ventures. The conference participants heard that some six months ago there was only one joint venture formed in Bulgaria with a British company, while now their number has risen to 18. The British companies make no secret of their intention to oust their Japanese competitors as a number one joint-venture partner of Bulgaria.

The plan schedule for joint work of the two chambers lists a variety of forms and initiatives to encourage Anglo-Bulgarian business ties and to get familiar with the economic capabilities and interests of the potential partners.

In the next few days, the Bulgarian business executives will be seeing British businessmen at the Confederation of British Industry, at the Department of Trade and Industry and at the East European Trade Council.

Custom Officials Seize Drugs at SFRY Border

AU1411153188 Sofia BTA in English
1436 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Sofia, November 14 (BTA)—Customs officers of the Kalotina Border Control Point (on the Bulgarian-Yugoslavian border) have prevented the smuggling of 8 kilograms of hard drug for Western Europe.

The drug was found in a covert of a Mercedes Benz with West German registration. The driver, a 34-year Turkish citizen and his wife, who travelled with him have been detained.

The competent Bulgarian authorities are holding an inquest.

Filipov Visits Plovdiv Exhibition

AU1711143688 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1400 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] On 17 November in Plovdiv, Comrade Grisha Filipov visited the exhibition of small-sized and alpine agriculture equipment, and tobacco-processing machines. He was accompanied by Panteley Pachov, first secretary of the BCP Plovdiv Oblast Committee, and Krustyu Stanilov, chairman of the "Agricultural Transportation and Construction Equipment" Association.

Comrade Grisha Filipov and the officials who accompanied him were briefed on the equipment displayed at the exhibition, which serves the purposes of alpine and hill farming and personal plots. Most of the equipment shown at the exhibition had been produced by the collective of the Anton Ivanov Machine Producing Plant in Plovdiv.

Later Comrade Grisha Filipov and officials accompanying him visited the Anton Ivanov Plant, where they were briefed on the activity and production capacities of the plant, which is our largest enterprise for the production of spare parts, equipment and assemblies for agricultural machines, small-sized equipment, and certain kinds of agricultural machines.

Rising Juvenile Delinquency Discussed

AU1611154488 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian
15 Nov 88 p 3

[Article by Dr Vladimir Kalaydzhiev, secretary of the National Assembly Commission for the Defense of Social Interests and Citizens' Rights: "Morality for Tomorrow"; published in response to readers' requests for more background information on juvenile delinquency]

[Excerpts] The statistics show that cases of antisocial behavior by juveniles are on the increase and becoming more serious. This applies most of all to crime. The situation can be summed up by a single figure: During the period 1986-87 10 percent of all crimes recorded in the country were committed by juveniles between 14 and 18 years of age. Accordingly, at this early age we observe the formation of a class of criminals, many of whom will later continue lives of crime.

What kinds of crimes are committed by juveniles? Most often, they steal and rob—money, cars and motorcycles, radios and video equipment, expensive hard liquor, and, in recent years, gold, jewelry, and similar items as well. There are already quite a number of cases of murder, rape, and other serious crimes. These crimes are often associated with alcoholism, drug addiction, and prostitution. Organized criminal groups with their own leaders are growing in number.

The numbers of antisocial acts not classified as crimes are also rising. In 1987 20,766 such acts were recorded. However, even these striking figures do not reveal the whole picture. Cases of antisocial behavior by children and young people are certainly on the increase, but many of them remain unnoticed or neglected, until they become extremely serious. [passage omitted]

More than one-half of the young offenders have a conflict situation at home, or come from families which have formally or actually broken up. Some of the children come from families with a relatively low economic and social status. There are also children who are at serious risk of moral degradation because of an especially difficult home background. Fortunately, their numbers are not so large (3,223 such cases were recorded in 1986). As for the parents of such children, they either have been deprived of their parental rights or are unable to exercise them because they are in prison, morally degraded, alcoholics, and so on. More than 50 percent of these children come from families with average monthly incomes of less than 60 leva per head, and a further 30 percent are from families with incomes of 61 to 80 leva per head. Some of them have been placed in specialized children's institutions, but others (about 1,000) are still waiting for places.

However, the problem does not end with the foregoing groups, because children are often wrongly brought up even in stable and prosperous families. [passage omitted]

Of course, when we speak about the family, we must also take its difficulties into account. Despite everything, however, parents are both morally and legally responsible for their children. It remains an inexplicable and unjustifiable fact that, despite the law's requirements, they are rarely called to account, even when their children have committed a crime. [passage omitted]

Very serious problems also arise in connection with such issues as idleness among juveniles not studying (at a time when we demand universal secondary educational, 25,000 children drop out of school every year without completing their basic education); leisure time and its sensible use; the freedom, rights, and initiatives of young people; the role of the Komsomol; the responsibilities of the local self-management organs; and the obligations of economic and professional organizations. [passage omitted]

It is beyond the powers of a single parliamentary commission, yet alone in a single session, to exhaustively deal with such a complex problem, or even to recommend all the most appropriate measures. We made a recommendation to the government to prepare and submit to the National Assembly a new bill on combatting antisocial manifestations by minors and juveniles that corresponds to modern conditions. The commission asked for the system for the administration of justice to be further improved and for children's rights to be better protected. We recommended that the municipal people's councils and social organizations should reexamine their work and consider how to improve the allocation of this work, coordinate efforts, and more precisely define responsibilities. [passage omitted]

National Front Officials Reshuffled

LD1711144488 Prague CTK in English
1321 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 17 (CTK)—The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front discussed the fulfilment of conclusions from last February's joint session of the front's federal and national Central Committees and the promotion of socialist democracy in restructuring.

The session was attended by Communist Party General Secretary and National Front Chairman Milos Jakes, Premier Ladislav Adamec and other Communist Party Presidium members, leaders of other political parties and social organizations grouped in the National Front.

Milos Jakes delivered a report of the National Front Presidium to the session.

Tomas Travnicek, Josef Kempny and Jozef Lenart were relieved of their posts of deputy chairmen and Presidium members of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee and Miroslav Repicky of the office of Presidium member.

The session elected Rudolf Rohlicek, Ignac Janak and Karel Urbanek deputy chairmen of the National Front Central Committee, Rohlicek, Urbanek and Jan Olsansky also Presidium members of the Central Committee.

The session approved members of the commission of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the National Front for the drafting of a new Czechoslovak Constitution.

Adamec Arrives in Bratislava for Discussions

LD1611220988 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1400 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Ladislav Adamec, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the federal government, arrived by plane today for a 2-day working visit to Bratislava. With other federal government members he will discuss the development of Slovak economic organizations under federal government control and their share in the intensification of our national economy.

Meets With Janak, Knotek

LD1611221488 Prague Television Service in Czech
1830 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] This evening Ladislav Adamec, federal prime minister, was received in the CPSL Central Committee building by Comrade Janak. Comrade Ivan Knotek was also present. They discussed the state of the fulfillment of the tasks that follow from the latest CPCZ Central Committee sessions, and the CPSL Central Committee on the socioeconomic advancement of Slovakia. These include the restructuring of the national economy, structural changes in industry and agriculture, and changes in the organizational structures of the production-technical, scientific-research, and circulation bases. They paid particular attention to improving the output and efficiency of the Slovak economy via close cooperation between the production spheres of the Czech SR and the Slovak SR, in particular in the machine-building, chemical, and electrotechnological industries.

Parallels Between 1968, 1988 'Campaigns' Drawn

AU1611134988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
14 Nov 88 p 3

[Article by Karel Horak: "An Important Landmark in the Struggle To Overcome the Crisis; On the Resolution of the November 1968 Session of the CPCZ Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] **Developments in Czechoslovakia in the closing months of 1968 did not present a cheerful picture. Right-wing forces, prevented by the internationalist aid extended by the fraternal socialist countries from implementing their plans for a counterrevolutionary reversal, launched a new offensive. They wanted to prevent at any price consolidation within the republic and a normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, for which the Moscow protocols of 26 August 1968, signed by leading Czechoslovak and Soviet representatives, represented a favorable platform.**

The complexity of the situation rested in the fact that the representatives of the right wing in the party leadership had not drawn any lessons from the developments that preceded August 1968. They refused to see any mistakes and shortcomings in their activity and were not willing to admit that their policy had gone bankrupt. They continued to pursue the tactics of promising all and fulfilling nothing.

Two-Faced Policy

They also approached the Moscow agreements in accordance with these tactics. Although verbally they claimed to endorse their fulfillment, no deeds were forthcoming. Although in his television and radio speech of 14 September 1968 A. Dubcek declared that "...we have started to implement the Moscow conclusions. We will implement them consistently...," both Dubcek and his associates concealed from party members and the working people the true contents of the Moscow protocol and the conclusions arising from it for the policy of the party and state agencies, and boycotted their implementation by all conceivable means.

They continued to defend the opportunist and revisionist policies of the post-January 1968 period. They were trying to prove that the complicated domestic political situation did not result from counterrevolutionary activity and attacks on the foundations of socialism, but from the internationalist assistance of socialist countries and the presence of allied troops on our territory.

By pursuing a two-faced policy, they were deceiving the people. They spoke of the need for consolidation and at the same time kept stressing that the post-January policies must be carried on in an unchanged form. They proclaimed fidelity to friendship with the Soviet Union, yet provoked anti-Soviet sentiments and cast doubt on the stay of Soviet troops. They called the demand to return to Marxism-Leninism the onslaught of conservative forces, and so forth. [passage omitted]

But the attacks on the nascent process of consolidation were not confined to the verbal plane. By means of nationalistic and anti-Soviet slogans, right-wing and antisocialist forces were mobilizing, above all, inexperienced young people and driving them into the streets. [passage omitted]

The basic prerequisite for overcoming the crisis was to purge the party, society, and economy of the silt of opportunism and revisionism, and to deprive the right wing of its ideological and political influence and its representatives of their positions of power. [passage omitted]

It was precisely from this viewpoint that the November 1968 session of the CPCZ Central Committee (held from 14 to 17 November) and in particular the resolution it adopted were of such great importance. The "Lessons" [Drawn from the Crisis Development in the Party and Socialist Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress] stress that the session was **"the first significant success of the Marxist-Leninist left wing, on which it was able to base its further initiative and activity.... Its results considerably narrowed down the scope for the activity of right-wing elements."** [passage omitted]

The principles itemized in the resolution of the November plenum formed the platform for uniting Marxist-Leninist forces in the party and society. [passage omitted] The discussion of the resolution in party agencies and organizations accelerated the process of political differentiation and made it possible to defend and develop the party's Marxist-Leninist line. **Right-wing forces could no longer willfully label the struggle to overcome revisionist deformations and against antisocialist forces as factious activity.** [passage omitted]

Evocation of Permanent Crisis

Not only Marxist-Leninist forces, but also representatives of the right-wing revisionist current and antisocialist elements realized the significance of the November session of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the conclusions it adopted. Having failed at the CPCZ Central Committee session, the right wing retreated into "positions prepared in advance." By means of its exponents in the information media and by mobilizing the art unions, students, and some trade unions, it immediately began to organize a struggle against the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee session.

On the very day of the conclusion of the session, the Union of Czech and Moravian University Students submitted 10 demands (including, for example, free crossing of the state borders, abolition of party and state influence on the information media, absolute freedom of speech, assembly, and association, withdrawal of Soviet troops, and the like), which had the character of an ultimatum. When this pressure was rejected, on 18 November the union proclaimed a 3-day strike. This was followed by a conference of Prague journalists (18 November) and a joint session of the Central Committees of the art unions with representatives of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. All these sessions rejected the November resolution. [passage omitted]

For a while, right-wing forces managed to slow down the process of consolidation by means of this destructive policy. However, at the same time they exposed once and for all their true self and actual aims. Their representatives conclusively demonstrated that they were concerned neither about socialism nor about the people, whom they invoked so often, but about asserting their own political and power interests, which had nothing in common with the interests of the workers' class and the working people.

In the same way that after January 1968 Dubcek, Smrkovsky, Mlynar, Pelikan, Hejzlar, Slavik, Cisar, Sabata and their followers thwarted the chance to overcome mistakes and shortcomings and ensure a further development of the socialist society, the same people also thwarted the chance to remove the mistakes and deformations of the post-January period and to implement the process of consolidation in a calm atmosphere.

They Have Not Learned

The protagonists of the "Prague Spring" have not learned their lesson even in the 2 decades since the crisis-ridden events of 1968. Those who fled to their patrons in the West are organizing subversive campaigns against our republic from their cushy jobs at universities, in incendiary radio stations, and in other institutions of psychological warfare. But even the majority of those who stayed at home are not idle. Be it within the so-called Charter 77 or within other antisocialist groups, they too continue to struggle against socialism and its theoretical basis—Marxism-Leninism—by giving interviews to bourgeois information media or compiling all kinds of statements in which they defend their policies of 1968.

Today they use the restructuring in the Soviet Union as their protective shield, having readily produced the "argument" that the restructuring being carried out by the CPSU is "identical with or very similar to" the policy which they pursued after January 1968. Their pharisaic endorsement of Soviet restructuring is to rehabilitate their bankrupt policy of the years of crisis, and them personally.

As we recall today the importance of the November 1968 session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the situation in the republic before and after that session, and as we analyze the course of action of the right-wing and antisocialist forces at the turn of the years 1968 and 1969 and the course of action of those groups which now, acting in the service of anticommunist and emigrant centers in the West, masquerade (under various names) as continuers of the struggle for the "regeneration" of our society, we cannot fail to see the identity not only of their main programmatic tenets, but also of their tactics and strategic goal. Once again we read and hear the demands to abolish the CPCZ's leading role; to reorganize the security force; to introduce absolute freedom of speech and assembly; to restore private enterprise in all spheres, including agriculture and culture; to permit the emergence of "independent" media, publishing houses, and theaters, as well as "independent" trade unions and other organizations. The means employed to enforce these "demands" are also similar. Those who are behind these demands again want to bring tension and chaos into society and organize pressure on party and state bodies. They want to take the "demands" to the streets and to provoke confrontation, as they graphically demonstrated on 21 August and 28 October in Prague. These confrontation tactics are aimed at giving the bourgeois media a suitable pretext to launch an anti-Czechoslovak campaign, so that they can slander the policy of the CPCZ and prove what an undemocratic regime rules Czechoslovakia. **The organizers of these actions, just like the right-wing forces in the years of crisis, want to thwart the chance we have been given by restructuring. However, this year is not 1968, but 1988. We have learned our lesson from history. We will not permit our republic to be subverted.**

We consistently implement economic reform and the restructuring and democratization of all walks of our society's life. In doing so we proceed from the experiences of the CPSU as well as from our own experiences. The path of restructuring is irreversible. By implementing it we seek to develop socialism, to establish conditions for the socialist system to fully exploit its advantages and potentials. This can only be done on the basis of a consistent application of the Leninist concept of socialism, the leading role of the Communist Party, and the creative development of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and all other general laws of socialist construction.

Mevald Criticizes Implementation of Policy

AU1511101988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
10 Nov 88 p 3

[Article by Josef Mevald, secretary of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech SR: "The Party Policy Has To Be Implemented More Actively"

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The shift in the economy that we are bringing about will not tolerate injudiciousness and, even less so, adventurism. But marking time also has its pitfalls. There is more than enough temporizing, both at the top and the bottom. Many ranking personnel, but also functionaries, still do not realize the urgency and the serious nature of the tasks whose significance the 17th party congress compared with that of the tasks which the party fulfilled in the period of socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture.

It is true that inertia has great power, and asserting the new economic thinking and strengthening respect for work requires concentration on the human factor as the crucial component of the process of restructuring. Therefore, **our policy must be open and truthful, and we must systematically deepen the flow of information. In some places there are still party bodies and organizations which unnecessarily seal themselves off [uzavreny do sebe]. This is not a good state of affairs, because it creates, among other things, various doubts and a soil for speculation and the spreading of skepticism.**

However, these unfavorable phenomena do not result solely from the fact that we still have not assimilated the principles of an open policy everywhere. There are more profound and broader contexts. We have never depicted restructuring as a magic wand. Nevertheless, some people impatiently await only advantages. And, according to them, these are not forthcoming. Many people really do not realize that the new economic instruments are still not in operation and that, alongside those enterprises which have joined the experiment, there is an absolute majority of those which still have not been affected by some of the new economic instruments. Of course, this does not mean that they should not actively be creating conditions for the transition to the new economic mechanism.

Unfortunately, we have not been successful in the most important respect—in having all collectives make a concrete analysis of the situation and come to an agreement on what has to be changed and improved, so that they can assert themselves under the new management conditions. After all, we cannot demand a cornucopia when we have not agreed on how to reach it. And precisely here we lack expediently developed ideological and mass political work, which would inspire collectives to creative thinking and creative deeds. People criticize, above all, the fact that we have been talking about the same difficulties for years, and are unable to do anything about them.

Communists live among the people, and every day they hear these or other comments. The dragged-out resolution of the problems that have come to fruition disarms our comrades. Many of them are not even used to fighting any more. Among us there are even individuals who are sliding into a state of soulless criticism, losing the revolutionary perspective, and succumbing to panic. There is also no dearth of talkers who blame everyone but themselves for everything that went wrong.

There are also people who spread poison from their lips. However, these people do not determine the fate of this society. The absolute majority of honest people know how to work properly, they trust the party, and they are not indifferent to how our society is developing. We must not disappoint them. **The long time it takes to translate good resolutions into deeds causes great losses. Moreover, we implement them in a half-baked way at times. Are there, perhaps, not enough instances of government resolutions not being respected or implemented? But some party resolutions also meet the same fate.** [passage omitted]

Many people do not realize the pitfalls of the coming, demanding years. They have idealistic notions that everything will change within a year, that there will be enough of everything. **We must openly admit to ourselves that we will change something, that we must change it, but not everything and not at once.** [passage omitted]

We promise ourselves a lot from the restructuring of the economic mechanism, which brings radical changes. We cannot stop halfway. This would have severe consequences. It is better to grapple with conflicts—and they will, logically, crop up— and maybe we will have to take a step back in some respect, in order to be able to take two steps forward tomorrow. But we must not abandon principles. [passage omitted]

Need for Specific Restructuring Program Asserted

AU1611170088 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 88 p 5

[Article by Miroslav Valek, minister of culture of the Slovak SR: "Let Us Not Debase Moral and Political Capital; Restructuring Needs a Specific Program and the Appropriate Guarantees"]

[Excerpts] To be able to change reality, we have to know it; and to get to know it, we must be prepared to face the risk of confrontation between reality and our notion of it.

We find ourselves in a period in which life puts a question mark after every truth, in addition to a full stop. Let us explore what is behind it.

Restructuring brings with it its own contradictions and potential conflicts. A new perception of science and technology and of their practical application, but also questions of quality, productivity, and profitability are on the agenda of the day already.

These changes will touch on the interests of the leading layer of society, but they will also affect those party members and citizens who have had only a small or no influence on the decisions adopted over the past 40 years. Restructuring and the intended political and economic reforms can even bring with them hitherto undreamt-of conflicts and instances of injustice. New personal and group interests will emerge. The new groups of owners, for instance, will avail themselves of considerable possibilities for political and economic maneuvering. These facts not only cannot be ruled out but, what is more important, they must not be underrated. We come across ideas and bearers of these ideas who are not interested in restructuring and, if they are, their interest is only fictitious. However, we also come across a large number of honest people, for which restructuring, figuratively speaking, cannot have any interest, because they do not understand its unavoidability and purpose.

This is an opportunity for ideological and political-educational work, precisely because the so-called real socialism of the Stalinist or more recent type profoundly disrupted continuity with the preceding historical experience and permanently upset the entire economic and social system and, by the same token, also the education and training of the up-and-coming generations.

New generations are growing up without the proper critical and value background, often completely untouched by what not only capitalism, but previous civilizations in general, have produced. This doctrinairism has cost us dearly. It has had a pernicious effect on the development of production forces and production relations. But it has had this same effect on school, education, culture, and on the preparation of leading cadres in particular. A critical selection of values has been replaced by all kinds of simplifying tendencies, while qualified leading officials have often been replaced by privileged bureaucrats. We have given up creativity. Voluntarily and with initiative, we have paid our tribute to the period of vulgar and dogmatic thinking.

This state of affairs can be removed by no campaign and by no moral appeal, no matter how urgent. It is necessary to vigorously overcome the alienation of all forms of ownership. Society and the party cannot be permanently under suspicion, they cannot be permanently suspected of bad intentions. In short, the preceding period must be duly analyzed, and mistakes and errors pointed out, not only in the sphere of the economy, but in the sphere of politics as well. We must continually analyze the causes of the formation and development of Charter 77, of the so-called parallel literature, of young people's lack of interest in the Socialist Youth Union, and of the activation of the so-called illegal religious ytructures. All these are realities, in the face of which realistic policy cannot capitulate or naively look the other way.

It is beyond dispute that the events of the years 1968-69 are historical facts and no chimeras. The tendencies involved were, on the one hand, evidently antisocialist and unrealistic from the point of view of our ties of alliance. On the other hand, however, rational political and economic pressures and the need for reform were also involved, and these had to be seen and carefully differentiated. The screenings [proverky] [of the 1970's], in the form in which they were carried out, are perceived by the public and by the younger generation in particular as a sweeping condemnation of the opposition, as a political trauma which has not yet passed away and will not pass away by itself. We must come to terms with this trauma—not by means of the rehabilitation of the former and today's opposition, if for no other reason than because many of the so-called progressives, whether they live here or abroad, have meanwhile gone over to an overtly anticommunist position—but by simply stating the objective fact [of its existence]. [passage omitted]

The strategy for the development of science and culture is among the most demanding requirements of restructuring. Culture, like science, suffers from a shortage of assertive leading personalities. Our thinking in the sphere of science and culture has long been trailing behind, which manifests itself with particular acuteness in the humanitarian sphere. Some mistakes and errors of the sixties are recurring. In literary criticism, for example, the language of "us and they" is being used anew, the lack of conceptual attitudes is also evident. Some younger authors once again evaluate the entire post-February period and the seventies in particular from the position of the so-called sweeping rejection. At the same time, even today, just like in the past, patchy glimpses are being presented as a cohesive historical picture. This also explains why critical dialogue is scant and why demagogy and personal scandalization prevail.

What is at stake in the process of restructuring, as in all revolutionary historical events in general, is not to debase, while introducing new economic mechanisms, the moral and political capital of the preceding decades gained by convinced people who had no doubts that they were serving the right cause. If restructuring is not to run out of breath even now, it needs a specific program at this stage and the appropriate guarantees. Words wear thin very quickly nowadays.

Details of Yakovlev Visit, Agreement Given

AU1611153688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 88 p 1

["(CTK, RP)"-signed report: "Program of Ideological Cooperation Between CPCZ and CPSU Signed; Document Envisaging Further Expansion of CPCZ-CPSU Collaboration in Science, Culture, Ideological-Upbringing Work, Propaganda, Mass Communications Media, and Other Spheres Signed by Comrades Jan Fojtik and Aleksandr Yakovlev; Guest Received by Comrade Milos Jakes"]

[Excerpts] Prague—Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, received Aleksandr Yakovlev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who is in the CSSR for a working visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Prague on Monday [14 November]. [passage omitted]

Comrades Yakovlev, Bilak, and Fojtik Meet

On the same day the Soviet guest met Vasil Bilak and Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members and Central Committee secretaries, who briefed him on the fulfillment of 17th CPCZ Congress resolutions, practical provisions for implementing the results of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee Session, progress in restructuring the economic mechanism, and democratization processes in the social and political life of the CSSR. They stressed the significance of conclusions adopted at the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference and the activities of Soviet communists for Czechoslovak communists and the course of restructuring in our country.

Aleksandr Yakovlev dealt in detail with the current stage of restructuring in the USSR and the CPSU's efforts to achieve revolutionary transformations in all spheres of life of the Soviet society. He also spoke of CPSU activities in the international field.

During the mutual exchange of views it was stressed that cooperation between the CPCZ and CPSU is developing positively, and encompasses all sectors of the activities of the two fraternal parties. Emphasis was placed on the coincidence of basic goals in the restructuring and democratization processes within the CSSR and USSR societies, aimed at raising socialism to a higher level. The primary goals lie in accelerating socioeconomic development in each country, in creating a highly effective economy and organization of their societies, in achieving a comprehensive spiritual advance, and in consolidating the socialist social awareness. It is necessary to support everything that serves to promote profound mutual knowledge, spiritual enrichment, friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the people of our two countries. In order to accomplish these tasks, the two fraternal parties will strive to further develop their mutual ideological cooperation, jointly evaluate their experience, plan and set priorities in their collaboration in individual spheres of the superstructure, and check on (and, where necessary to stimulate) the activities of party and other ideological institutions.

In their assessment of international relations, the complete coincidence of the views of the CPCZ and CPSU on issues of the unity and collaboration of fraternal parties in socialist countries was confirmed. It was stressed that the USSR, CSSR, and all countries of the socialist community have achieved significant successes in consolidating the positions of socialism in the international arena and in pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy. This is reflected in the improved international atmosphere, in the reduced confrontation, and in the strengthened trust in the world. European affairs also reflect the efforts to resolve even the most complicated problems by political means. During the discussion, full support was expressed for the idea of a common European home and for all things that are helping to consolidate peace and security on the continent and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems.

The meeting was also attended by Otto Cmolik, Miloslav Dockal, Jaroslav Jenik, and Michal Stefanak, heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments. Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Main Features of Cooperation Program

At the conclusion of their negotiations Comrades Jan Fojtik and Aleksandr Yakovlev signed a program of ideological cooperation between the CPCZ and CPSU, which will become the basic document on which the two fraternal parties will mutually coordinate and develop their cooperation.

The program of ideological cooperation between the CPCZ and CPSU proceeds from the coinciding general orientation of the restructuring processes in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, which establishes favorable conditions for the further all-round development of their ideological cooperation. Proceeding from the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress, and from the accords reached by Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Milos Jakes, the two sides will direct the improvement of mutual cooperation in terms of quality toward the following three long-term goals:

1. acceleration of socioeconomic development in the two countries;

2. restructuring and democratization, aimed at reaching a higher stage of socialism, creating the best possible organization of society, and making economy highly effective; and

3. all-round spiritual development, consolidation of socialist social awareness, and support for everything that intensifies mutual knowledge, spiritual enrichment, friendship, cooperation, and the solidarity of nations in both countries.

The program envisages the improvement and expansion of CPCZ-CPSU cooperation in the spheres of science and education, culture, propaganda, ideological-indoctrination work, mass political work, work with the mass media, the cooperation of local party agencies, work with youth, and physical education, sports, and tourism.

The two sides will join forces in the sphere of the superstructure. They will also strive purposefully to remove everything that still prevents the full development of ideological cooperation along party lines and elsewhere. The CPCZ and CPSU will continue to support the creation of mechanisms for a joint evaluation of experience and conclusions, for joint planning, and for setting priorities in cooperation in the individual areas of the superstructure. The two sides will also check on (and, where necessary, encourage and direct) the activities of party and other ideological institutions and central agencies. In their mutual collaboration, the CPCZ and CPSU will follow the Leninist principles of cooperation between parties.

Talking to Leaders of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society

In the afternoon Comrade A. Yakovlev met in Prague with the members of the Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee Secretariat of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society [SCSP].

Zdenek Horeni, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member and SCSP Central Committee chairman, briefed the Soviet guest on society's tasks after the 10th SCSP Congress and in the current period of restructuring our economic mechanism and intensifying the democratization of our society. The SCSP branches are contributing as much as they can to establishing favorable conditions for the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and solving problems. In the economic sphere, Z. Horeni stated, a significant role is played by the 17,850 collectives that have either already won or are still competing for the title "Socialist Labor Brigade of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship." Direct relations between the industrial, agricultural, and scientific-technical collectives (we already have more than 300 of them) represent a qualitatively higher stage of development of mutual cooperation. The SCSP Central Committee chairman also reviewed in detail other areas of work in which the members of this organization are involved, such as acquainting our general public with the cultural and social life of the Soviet society, with the development of relations between the youngest generations of the two countries in Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship pioneer camps, and with successes in science and technology.

A. Yakovlev briefed the participants in the friendly talk on the most topical issues of restructuring in the Soviet society and replied to some questions about partnership relations, the democratization of life, the mutual flow of information, and ways to explain the cooperation tasks. The participants in the meeting also exchanged views on the possibilities of mutual tourist exchange projects within the framework of the SCSP and its Soviet partner organization.

The meeting was attended by Michal Stefanak and Viktor Lomakin.

USSR Delegation Attends Turkmenian Days

AU1611150388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Turkmenian Guests in Prague"]

[Text] Prague—A three-member Soviet delegation, led by Roza Bazarova, chairperson of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Turkmenian SSR, arrived in Prague by air on Monday [14 November] at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society (SCSP).

During the next 6 days the Soviet guests will attend the opening ceremony and certain events of the Days of Turkmenian SR in Prague and Bratislava, organized from 15 to 24 November under the patronage of the Central Committees of the CSSR National Front, the SCSP, and the Socialist Youth Union and of the Ministries of Culture of the Czech and Slovak SRs within the framework of the Month of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship.

Roza Bazarova was received by Zdenek Krc, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council, the same day.

Declaration of Palestinian State Welcomed

LD1811002688 Prague CTK in English
1543 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 17 (CTK)—"We welcome the declaration of the Palestinian state by the Palestine National Council because its creation will be of extraordinary significance for the final peace settlement of the Middle East crisis", said a statement issued here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ivan Kulhanek.

Czechoslovakia followed with great attention the course of the extraordinary session of the Palestine National Council in Algiers. Its historic conclusion is a turnover in the struggle of the Palestinian people for their inalienable right to self-determination and creation of an independent state. Czechoslovakia has always supported and will continue to support this right, the statement said.

U.S. Congressmen Arrive for Talks

Confer With Stepan

LD1711055788 Prague CTK in English
1416 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 16 (CTK)—Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Federal Assembly House of the People Miroslav Stepan met here today with a delegation of U.S. congressmen led by Chairman E. de la Garza of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Czechoslovak official acquainted his guests with the tasks of Czechoslovak society in the present period of the comprehensive restructuring of the economic mechanism and democratization. He pointed out that the results achieved by the agricultural and food complex have contributed to the implementation of the tasks of the national economy. He also emphasized that the satisfaction of the people is the chief criterion of the success of restructuring.

Miroslav Stepan explained Czechoslovakia's stands on the prosepcts of a common European house and underlined that due to its geographical position, Czechoslovakia wants to play a positive role in its creation. In this connection he pointed out the significance of the development of international cooperation without prejudices, and expressed appreciation for the extending contacts between the parliaments of Czechoslovakia and the United States. "Such contacts help reduce problems in the world," he said, and voiced the Federal Assembly's readiness to elevate these parliamentary relations to a new level.

E. de la Garza expressed appreciation for the opportunity to get acquainted with Czechoslovak agriculture and said that cooperation in this sphere can significantly help deepen economic relations between the two countries.

Members of the U.S. delegation were also received today by Deputy Chairman of the Federal Asembly and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations Bohuslav Kucera.

Slusovice Toured

AU1711095088 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 16 Nov 88 p 2

[CTK Report: "Congressmen in Slusovice"]

[Text] Slusovice—A delegation of U.S. congressmen headed by Kika de la Garza, chairman of the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress, paid a visit to the Agrokombinat united agricultural cooperative in Slusovice, near Gottwaldov, yesterday [15 November]. The chairman of the cooperative, Frantisek Cuba, acquainted them with eight new development programs of the enterprise which is known, above all, for its rapid application of the findings of science and technology in practice. The guests inspected a fruit processing plant, a large cowshed, a biotechnological operation, and so forth. The U.S. congressmen left for Prague in the afternoon.

Lenart, Delegation Travel to Spain

Meet With Party Officials

AU1611210788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
15 Nov 88 p 7

[Report by Miroslav Courton, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent: "J. Lenart Continues His Spanish Visit; On Economic Relations"]

[Text] Madrid—Issues pertaining to the development of economic relations, which so far do not correspond to the economic potentials of the CSSR and Spain as well as to the cooperation between the CPCZ and the governing Spanish Workers' Socialist Party [PSOE], were the main focus of the deliberations conducted in Madrid on Monday [14 November] by the CPCZ delegation headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The visit is taking place at the PSOE's invitation.

Comrade Lenart and the other members of the delegation held talks with members of the PSOE Executive Committee, Abel Caballero, secretary for institutional policy; Francisco Fernandez Marrugan, secretary for economic and social affairs; and Elena Flores, secretary for international relations.

The two sides exchanged information on the needs of their economies in connection with both the restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia and the changes in the Spanish economy, which concentrates on medium [stredni] and light industry. In this connection the PSOE representatives said that they follow with interest and sympathy our endeavor to revive the economy and open ourselves to cooperation with foreign partners. They further stressed that one has to go over to higher forms of economic cooperation between the two countries.

During the talks they assessed possibilities for cooperation in engineering, electronics, biotechnology, tourism, protection of the environment, agriculture, and the foodstuff industry. Also discussed were subjects pertaining to the establishment of joint ventures, for example in telecommunications. The two sides also assessed the possibility of cooperation between CEMA and the EEC and between the EEC and the CSSR, because on 1 January 1989 Spain will take over the EEC chairmainship.

The CPCZ delegation and the ranking PSOE representatives briefed one another on the domestic political situation in their countries and assessed the development of cooperation between the two parties and countries. They noted that mutual relations have become a strong impetus in the form of the development of relations on the political level, and that the further development of relations along the party, and especially the state, line also constitutes a path to the development of economic cooperation.

The CPCZ delegation met the same day with Apolonio Ruiz Ligero, state secretary for trade. These talks, too, concentrated in particular on the possibility of developing economic cooperation.

On Monday [14 November] J. Lenart paid a visit to the Alcatel-Standard Electrica company, which specializes in the manufacture of cables, including coaxial cables, telephones, and telephone switchboards, and met with the leadership of the State Institute for Industry.

In the evening J. Lenart met with Joan Ramos, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain, as well as with Francisco Perez, PCE secretary for international relations.

Visit Basque Region

LD1711002688 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Madrid Nov 16 (CTK correspondent)—A Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation, led by Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Lenart, visited today the Basque provinces of Spain and was informed of their development and problems.

The delegation held talks with General Secretary of the Regional Organization of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) and Vice-President of the Government Ramon Jauregui.

In an interview for the Basque TV newsreel Jozef Lenart stressed that the aim of the visit to Vitoria and other Basque towns was to consider the possibilities of cooperation between Basque and Czechoslovak enterprises. He noted that there already exist the first economic contacts with good results.

SFRY's Milovic Pays Working Visit

Welcomed in Bratislava

AU1611103788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Guest From Yugoslavia Welcomed in Bratislava"]

[Excerpt] Bratislava—Antun Milovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, arrived for a working visit to the Slovak SR on Sunday [13 November]. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the Slovak premier.

The guest was received by Bratislava Mayor Stefan Bartak in the representation chambers of the Old Town Hall, who briefed him on the history of the Slovak capital and on the current tasks of its development in the period of restructuring our society.

The reception was attended by Comrades Ivan Knotek and Pavol Bahyl. Dusan Rodic, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR was also present. [passage omitted]

Relations Assessed

AU1711080388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 88 p 2

[CTK report: "On Cooperation With Yugoslavia"]

[Excerpt] Bratislava—Ignac Janak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Antun Milovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, in Bratislava on Monday [14 November].

They assessed the effective development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation, above all in the economy and in tourism, as positive. They expressed the conviction that the restructuring of the economic mechanism in the CSSR and the planned changes in the SFRY's political and economic life will make the more intensive establishment of direct relations and joint ventures possible.

Antun Milovic also met with Ivan Knotek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier. They noted, among other things, the need to give mutual economic relations a longer-term character and greater stability.

The talk was attended by Jan Sterba, CSSR minister of foreign trade.

The Yugoslav guest was also received by Jan Gregor, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council. [passage omitted]

Romania's Ceausescu Continues Official Visit

Holds Talks With Honecker

LD1711211488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 17

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A summary of and prospects for cooperation between both parties and states as well as current international issues were at the center of official talks today between Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu in the presence of GDR and Romanian leaders.

The general secretaries briefed each other first on the developments in their countries since their meeting last year in Bucharest. Nicolae Ceausescu explained the efforts being made by the RCP and the working people of Romania to fulfill the resolutions of the 13th party congress according to plan. It is a matter of the harmonious development of all branches of the national economy, of industry and agriculture in particular, whereby the main emphasis is being placed on the use of the latest achievements of science and technology.

Erich Honecker explained that the GDR communists and all working people are achieving high performances in their continuation of the course toward a united economic and social policy and their constant attempts to fashion socialism on German soil more attractively. Thus they have been successful in continuing the dynamic economic development in 1988 for the good of the people and thereby advancing further in the decisive field of further shaping the GDR's developed socialist society.

Erich Honecker stressed that socialist restructuring has been going on in the GDR during its almost 40 years existence as a unified process of far reaching changes in the political, economic, social, intellectual, and cultural area, which of course is continuing.

The two statesmen noted with satisfaction the close solidarity between the GDR and Romania, which is reflected in well-developed cooperation in all areas. The heart of relations is the trusting colaboration of the SED and the RCP, which corresponds to the common traditions of the struggle of the German and the Romanian working classes against fascism and war and for socialism. At all levels there is a continuous exchange of views on the basic questions of the shaping of the developed socialist society and on the experience gathered thereby. The great variety in the search for solutions will place even higher future demands on the exchange of experience.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceasescu praised the extensive and constructive cooperation between the state and social bodies and the people's representative bodies of the two countries. They advocated a further deepening of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The two men exchanged views on international development. They agreed that the concept of further strengthening international security adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw is showing positive effects. The two general secretaries reaffirmed their determination to work for the consistent continuation of the disarmament process.

Taking part in the talks on the GDR side were: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council; Guenther Kleiber, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee, director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and head of the Chancery of the Chairman of the State Council; Harry Ott, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy foreign minister; and Herbert Plaschke, GDR ambassador to Romania. Taking part on the Romanian side were: Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Nicolae Mihai, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Sections of the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy foreign minister; Gheorghe Caranfil, Romanian ambassador to the GDR; Eugen Florescu, adviser to the general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president; and Lucian Petrescu, director of directorate I of the foreign ministry.

More on 17 Nov Meeting

AU1711205588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2029 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin, (AGERPRES) 17/11/1988—On Thursday, November 17, in the morning official talks opened in Berlin between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

The talks are attended:

For Romania by—Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, other officials.

For the German Democratic Republic by—Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SUPG; Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SUPG, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Guenther Kleiber, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, other officials.

The talks are also attended by Romania's ambassador in Berlin and the ambassador of the German Democratic Republic in Bucharest.

On behalf of the CC of the SUPG, of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, as well as on his own behalf, Chairman Erich Honecker most warmly greeted President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the German Democratic Republic and expressed his belief it would go down as a new, important moment in the strengthening and more powerful expansion of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples in the future.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the invitation to visit the German Democratic Republic, for the warm, hospitable reception extended to him and, in his turn, conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes on behalf of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and the government. Furthermore, the belief was expressed that the understandings to be reached during the Berlin talks would usher in a new, superior stage in the development of many-sided cooperation between Romania and the German Democratic Republic.

The two party and state leaders expressed satisfaction at meeting again and furthering their summit dialogue, which proved to play a deciding role in the expansion of the links of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the SUPG, between Romania and the German Democratic Republic, between the two peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Erich Honecker had a broad, in-depth exchange of opinions on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest, under the sign of the joint wish to impart further dimensions to the links between the two countries.

During the talks, information was exchanged in connection with the concerns and activity of the two parties and the course of socialist construction in the two countries. In that framework, emphasis was placed on the ties of close friendship and many-sided collaboration between the RCP and the SUPG, between Romania and the German Democratic Republic, relations that are lastingly set on mutual esteem and respect, on the lofty principles and ideals of socialism.

The exchange of opinions between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Erich Honecker continued in the afternoon.

Stress was laid on the progress made in the development of bilateral collaboration and it was considered that the economic potential of Romania and of the German Democratic Republic offered conditions for intensified cooperation in and specialization of production, cooperation in the technical and scientific areas, as well as for growing, more diversified commodity exchanges.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker agreed that the members of the two delegations should analyse, in the spirit of those covenanted at summit level, palpable ways and modalities of action to expand bilateral collaboration. The belief was expressed that the promotion and further strengthening of the links between Romania and the German Democratic Republic was for the benefit of the two peoples, of socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Official Dinner Described

AU1711220588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2156 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin, (AGERPRES) 17/11/1988—An official dinner was given on November 17, in honour of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

The guests included the officials accompanying the RCP and Romanian state leader on his visit to the GDR.

Full and alternate members of the Political Bureau, secretaries of the CC of the SUPG, members of the CC of the SUPG, of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, party and state activists also attended.

Romania's ambassador in Berlin and the GDR ambassador in Bucharest were also present.

The state anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the German Democratic Republic were also played.

During the dinner, that proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker made speeches that were followed with great interest and punctuated with applause by the attendance.

Ceausescu Departs After Visit

LD1811121788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1122 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)—Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who was in Berlin for a 2-day working meeting, ended his visit to the GDR today. He was cordially seen off by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Other members of the GDR party and state leadership were at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport for the departure of the Romanian representative and the personalities accompanying him.

Foreign Trade Minister Beil Visits London

'Ready To Deepen Economic Ties'

AU0311150188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] London (ADN)—The Days of Technology of the GDR in Great Britain, organized for the fourth time were jointly opened by Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, and Alan Clark, British secretary of state for trade, in London on Monday [31 October]. In his opening speech, Dr Beil stressed the positive development of trade and economic relations with the United Kingdom in the past years. He emphasized the readiness of the GDR Government to further develop and strengthen economic cooperation. Secretary of State for Trade Clark, the British patron of the GDR Days of Technology, paid tribute to the level of economic relations between the two countries.

In an opening speech, Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Science and Technology, reported on the efficiency of science and technology in the GDR and their economic application in the GDR. In altogether 18 lectures, among other things, in the sectors of machine tools, scientific-technological apparatus construction, food machines, food technologies, high-voltage testing engineering, electron-beam evaporation, and sputter technology, the performance of selected GDR industrial branches will be vividly demonstrated.

In talks with Sir Trevor Holdsworth, president of the British Industrialists' Association, and other renowned representatives of British industry, Dr Gerhard Beil discussed opportunities of deepening economic cooperation.

At a meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil stressed the GDR's readiness to deepen and extend economic and scientific-technological relations with Great Britain on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Sir Geoffrey Howe stressed the British Government's interest in continuing the political dialogue to further fruitful relations between countries with different social orders. Developed economic relations are an important stabilizing factor.

Dr Gerhard Lindner, GDR ambassador to Great Britain, participated in the talks.

Signs Cooperation Protocol

AU0311150388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] London (ADN)—GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil discussed further measures to deepen economic and scientific-technological cooperation with British Secretary of State for Trade Alan Clark in London on Tuesday [1 November]. During the talks, both sides welcomed the fact that, as a result of government-level contacts and many types of commercial activities, economic cooperation between the GDR and Great Britain has also been further expanded in 1988. Clark confirmed the interest of the British Government and industry in substantially expanding economic cooperation with the GDR.

Earlier, Dr Gerhard Beil and Alan Clark signed a protocol on extending until 1994 the validity of the "Program Between the GDR Government and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Further Development of Economic Cooperation."

It was agreed to promote economic activities, in particular in the fields of machine tools, textile and shoe machines; machinery and technologies for the food industry; agricultural machines; products of the electrical and electronics industry; scientific instruments; products of medical technology and of the chemical industry, of rational energy production and low-loss energy transmission, as well as environmental protection.

During deliberations with Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the Council of Trade with East Europe, and leading representatives of important British companies and banks, tribute was paid to the successful deepening of working relations with GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines. They said that they are willing to actively contribute to the development of the mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

Dr Gerhard Lindner, GDR ambassador to Great Britain, took part in the talks.

UK Labor, Tory MP's Interviewed on Ties

AU0811113388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Nov 88 p 6

[Reiner Oschmann report: "Understanding for Each Other, Promoting Dialogue With Each Other"]

[Text] A few days ago a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the British House of Commons stayed in Berlin for a 48-hour study visit full of scheduled talks. The group was headed by Peter Shore, former minister and state secretary in several Labour governments; it included Bowen Wells and John Ivan Lawrence, deputies of the ruling Conservative Party. The delegation members cited certain positive changes in international politics as a main motive for their consultations in the

GDR capital. "We want to better understand these changes and their implications on the road toward further progress in arms limitation, arms control, and arms reduction," the delegation head said. In the interview by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND with Peter Shore and Bowen Wells, who have been members of the influential foreign policy advisory body since 1987 and 1983 respectively, some topical issues of the international situation were discussed.

Looking at a Period of 5 to 10 Years

Asked about the stimuli that can be provided by such consultations to the bilateral relations between the GDR and Great Britain as a whole, Peter Shore said: "At present I am particularly interested in the following: What are relations like between us as a member of alliances and groups in the West and the GDR as a member of groups and alliances in the East and how should they develop; in finding out which things can help to promote understanding for each other and dialogue with each other. In this connection, it is decisive not just to think in categories of 'today' and 'tomorrow' when talking about a schedule but to look at the next 5 to 10 years and to conduct the talks in the understanding and hope of and the belief in a process of continuous disarmament and improved East-West relations."

Bowen Wells, who, like his delegation head, is in the GDR for the first time, said how worthwhile it has been to pay this visit. "For us it is very important to gain a better idea of how people think here. I do not doubt that this is a very important visit."

In another context, Peter Shore dealt more profoundly with this thought: "I want a real reduction of tensions between East and West to develop and a much greater feeling of real security in all parts of Europe." Certainly, the continent has no use for this gap of distrust and division that prevented dialogue between East and West so frequently in the past. My remark that such an improvement of the climate actually requires very specific, measurable steps and the question about which necessary measures they consider priority issues in the wake of the agreement on the elimination of the intermediate-range missiles, made Peter Shore express his hope that a treaty on the halving of the strategic nuclear weapons of the United States and the USSR and the banishing of chemical weapons will be concluded soon. "In addition, it is very decisive that successful negotiations on conventional arms be conducted because the West—at least some people in the West—are afraid, be it with or without justification, to be outnumbered by the East in this field." Bowen Wells, who spoke about the massive superiority of the Soviet side in the conventional area—even though without any further proof —also said that first something has to start moving in conventional armament. Then "further progress can be made also in other fields."

Asked where talks about the nuclear weapons of other nuclear powers could fit into such a process of further disarmament steps, the answers showed the different standpoints of the Labour Party and the ruling Conservatives. Shore: "As soon as a certain point is reached in bilateral U.S.-USSR negotiations, in my view, there must be multilateral talks between all nuclear powers, that is, also between Great Britain, France, and China." Bowen Wells: "Personally I think it is conceivable that my country makes its national nuclear deterring power the subject of talks. But this could be done only at the very end of the chain of talks for the elimination of nuclear weapons." Britain's nuclear forces are the only pawn with which London could make an impression at the negotiating table.

Against a Self-Complacent Europe

Peter Shore, who expressly affirmed that a nuclear-free world is attainable and desirable "as long as one proceeds in the correct order," also spoke about another great vision, which is discussed at present not only among parliamentarians: the common European home. "This idea still requires a lot of explanation and study before one can draw a precise conclusion." Of course, he is not against a home in which the Europeans deal with each other in a civilized and friendly way. "However, as one of the British, many of whom have settled on the other side of the oceans in countries such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States in the course of history and whom I count among the Europeans in a very general sense—as one of the British I want the 'European home' not to be a self-complacent, self-sufficient construct but I want the people outside the continent to also participate in the progress achieved in Europe."

In a similar context, Conservative Bowen Wells particularly affirmed the need to get acquainted with each other and said, practically summarizing the atmosphere of the talks in Berlin: "We felt that we were very welcome. We were able to freely and comprehensively explain our standpoint in every respect. I got the feeling that there was not only a willingness to listen but also to think about what one heard."

Trade With Belgium, Luxembourg Discussed

AU0211141488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Oct 88 p 3

[Text] Belgium (ADN)—The 9th meeting of the GDR-/Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union Government Commission ended in Berlin on Thursday [27 October]. Based on the deliberations held in Belgium during the official visit of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, the commission discussed further measures for the deepening and longterm development of trade relations. In addition, possibilities of economic, industrial, and scientific-technological cooperation, including on third markets, were discussed.

The protocol was signed by the heads of the delegations, Dr Klaus Apel, director in the Foreign Trade Ministry, and Robert Guillot-Pinge, ambassador in the Foreign Ministry.

Luxembourg Foreign Minisiter Poos Visits

Official Talks With Fischer

LD0311140588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Jacques Poos, vice president and foreign minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, started official talks on Wednesday. The talks centered on an exchange of views on international questions, particularly European security, and on bilateral cooperation.

Assessing the international situation the two sides agreed that positive changes have taken place. In this connection they assessed the Treaty on the Elimination of Soviet and U.S. Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles as a historic step for the start of a disarmament process. No pause must be permitted now. The GDR foreign minister stressed that the first advances in nuclear disarmament must not be destroyed by new developments and modernization in other areas.

Oskar Fischer explained the GDR's resourceful policy for peace, arms limitation, and disarmament. It is now important to relentlessly take further tangible steps to reduce military potentials, armed forces, and armaments. In the nuclear age, peace cannot be achieved through the arms race and the stockpiling of ever-increasing numbers and more and more modern weapons, but rather through disarmament and mutually agreed security.

If all politicians are guided by reason, realism, and goodwill, a denuclearized Europe could be created.

The GDR is working with all its energy in Vienna in the framework of the CSCE process, as well as bilaterally for the construction of a "European home", in which East and West do not target weapons on each other, but in which the peoples, irrespective of their social order, can coexist peacefully, in goodneighborliness, and in an atmosphere of trust. Oskar Fischer and Jacques Poos expressed the hope that the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting will soon reach a balanced outcome which will considerably advance disarmament and cooperation on our continent.

The talks will be continued.

Fischer Toasts Counterpart

AU0711165688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov 88 p 5

[Text] East Berlin (ADN/ND)—In his toast at a dinner in honor of Jacques Poos, vice president of the government and minister of foreign affairs of the Duchy of Luxembourg [on 2 November], Oskar Fischer recalled the first official meeting of the foreign ministers of the two states 15 years ago. Since then such meetings and talks have become a firm part of the relations. They are useful because balance sheets are drawn up and prospects are discussed.

The talks this afternoon resulted in a satisfying amount of concurrence in assessing the international situation, and also with regard to the direction in which the next steps have to lead, Fischer said.

The shift of emphasis in international politics from confrontation to dialogue, the start of real disarmament and the resolution of regional conflicts, and the growing awareness of the common fate of the peoples in the nuclear and space age make everyone optimistic. The GDR has also contributed to this.

Forces are now consolidating in the world and these forces want to achieve fresh progress in disarmament and constructive cooperation, because the dangers have not yet been averted and the change to the better is not irreversible. The GDR considers that a 50-percent reduction in the strategic weapons of the USSR and the United States, under strict adherence to the ABM Treaty, a ban on all nuclear tests, the elimination of chemical weapons, and a drastic reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals are the next necessary steps, if everything that has been achieved up to now is not to be put into doubt or even destroyed through the "modernization" of nuclear "deterrence."

The speaker referred to the comprehensive program for the establishment of a balance in all existing weapons systems at the lowest level possible, which was submitted by the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact states at their latest meeting in Warsaw. This concept contains partial solutions, confidence-building measures, and regional as well as global steps. It could be the subject of a summit meeting of the CSCE states, as proposed by the foreign ministers of the socialist alliance in Budapest at the end of last week. In a declaration, the participants in the session stressed that the negotiations on confidence-building measures and security in Europe should be continued in 1988.

The Budapest proposals are aimed giving a strictly defensive character to the military potentials of the states participating in the negotiations. In order to implement them, one needs a partner who responds constructively, who is determined—without if's and but's—to participate in following the hard but secure way of disarmament, and who does not see security guaranteed by accumulating more and more modern weapons, whose use would ultimately not ensure his own life, either.

Contrasted to this are aims of the type heard almost simultaneously at the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Scheweningen, the GDR foreign minister noted. These efforts must not be the last word, because the vicious circle of armament must be irreversibly broken.

Located in an area with the highest concentration of weapons and armed forces, the GDR—loyal to its historical responsibility—will continue to support any initiative for the reduction of this enormous destructive potential and will continue to work both regionally and internationally, Oskar Fischer said.

The GDR foreign minister then discussed the idea of the common European home. It has developed with the process of European security and cooperation, and is now increasingly encouraging the European public. The Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting should now be concluded by the foreign ministers of the participating states with a document that is balanced in all fields. The signs for this are favorable.

The speaker noted that for centuries progressive developments that inspired mankind politically and culturally have started from Europe; however, Europe was also the center of two devastating world wars, which brought bitter sacrifices and misery to its peoples, not least to the people of Luxembourg.

The regular meetings between the foreign ministers of the two countries are an eloquent expression of the continuity and quality of the relations between the GDR and Luxembourg. As agreed in 1986, new efforts have been undertaken to further shape cooperation. Progress has been made. New areas are gradually being tapped, Fischer said. In today's talks the foreign ministers agreed that the achievements to date are not the final point but an encouragement for new things. The better the two sides are able to cooperate effectively, the greater will be the mutual benefit and the good-neighborly climate within the European community of states. Potentials for this exist in the economic, cultural, scientific, and, above all, political fields. They receive a new, additional dimension through the development of closer cooperation between the GDR and the EC, Fischer said.

Poos Meets With Beil

AU0711201188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil received Jacques Poos for talks in Berlin on Thursday [3 November]. The talks focused on further possibilities and prospects of economic cooperation between both countries. Vice President Poos stressed that his government is observing the process of normalization of relations between the GDR and the EC with satisfaction. Taking this into account, and referring to the development of the EC single market, he expressed his country's wish and intention to deepen relations with the GDR.

On Thursday, Jacques Poos and Oskar Fischer concluded the official talks that they had begun in Berlin the day before.

In the morning, the Luxembourg politician visited the Berlin Charite and was briefed on this medical and university institute. Earlier, Jacques Poos honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial. The Luxembourg politician was seen off in the afternoon by Oskar Fischer.

Received by Honecker

LD0311150988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Jacques Poos, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, for talks. The guest conveyed cordial greetings from Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg which were just as cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The chairman of the GDR Council of State briefed his interlocutor about the GDR's policies to secure peace and disarmament. The treaty between the USSR and the United States on the removal of their intermediate- and shorter-range missiles has proven that disarmament is possible. It is now a matter of not permitting any let-up but of stabilizing the improvements in international relations through persistent efforts and by making such developments irrevocable.

The Warsaw Pact states have produced a comprehensive and realistic program for the continuation of disarmament in all spheres and for raising European security. No type of weapon should be omitted on the path to a radical reduction of military potentials. Mankind should be liberated from the scourge of a nuclear inferno by nuclear disarmament, which has to lead, above all, to the complete liquidation of all nuclear weapons. It is with a sense of reality and goodwill that security can gradually be achieved through verified mutual disamament.

The guest from Luxembourg emphasized that the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles has made peace more certain. Impulses for new disarmament steps could come from the agreement, which should be exploited for this aim.

The interlocutors agreed about their desire to achieve and to preserve detente and disarmament, especially in Europe, and to consolidate trust between states. Constructive dialogue between the representatives of the two states plays an important role here. They declared themselves in favor of the further development of good, mutually beneficial relations.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR Council of State, Carel j. Schneider, ambassador of the Netherlands, and Ernst Walkowski, GDR ambassador to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg took part in the talks which were held in an open atmosphere.

Holds Talks With Stoph

LD0411001088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Today, GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph received Jacques Poos, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Luxembourg, for a talk.

Willi Stoph explained the GDR policies which are directed toward political stability and economic dynamism, which also provide future favorable preconditions for the continuous expansion of cooperation with Luxembourg in the political, economic, and cultural-scientific fields.

He pointed to the Warsaw Pact's comprehensive and constructive program for disarmament and detente, which shows a realistic and passable path toward a world without war and violence. The GDR's foreign policy initiatives directed toward greater security in central Europe also serveR this concern. Stoph underlined the inseparable connection between the foreign policy committment to disarmament and socialist construction in the GDR. Securing peace is an elementary precondition for continuing the policy for the well-being of working people.

The partners in the talks agreed that, building on what has been achieved, the existing possibilities for deepening the bilateral and multilateral cooperation should be exploited to advance the improvement in the international climate. The exchange of opinion has shown that possibilities and interests in the expansion of bilateral relations are present on both sides.

FRG Health Reform 'Not in Interest of People'

AU1511122688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Nov 88 p 2

["K.M." article: "Reform—in Whose Interest?"]

[Text] "The final spurt has begun: Before the end of this year, the new set of teeth will have to fit, the new spectacles will have to be put on the nose and the new hearing aid in the ear—otherwise it is going to cost you."

These lines could be read in the FRG daily DIE WELT at the beginning of an article on the reform of the social health system to be introduced on 1 January 1989. FRG sources officially interpret it as cost abatement—in reality, the members of the compulsory health insurance will have to dip deeper into their pockets. A new complete set of teeth, which until now cost DM120, will cost some DM800 as of January.

These facts are hardly conceivable for us. No GDR citizens will have to fear—as in the example at the beginning—that he will have to reckon on more money for his visit to the dentist next year. For, free medical care and increasing monetary and material benefits are some of the achievements of the almost 40 years of history of our socialist republic.

The 1987 annual report of the social security for workers and employees, under the leadership of the trade union, showed that last year a total of M30.1 billion was attributed to health and social care for the working people. On an average of M100 were paid for insurance benefits with DM23.20 from the personal contributions of the working people, and M76.80 from the means of enterprises and the state. The subsidies, by which the socialist state guarantees the social benefits with unchanged low compulsory contributions by those insured, amounted to M14.1 billion in 1987. Compared to 1970, this means an increase by almost 350 percent.

This expenditure was made possible because our state's national income has also increased vigorously. This is reflected in the lives of the working people—guaranteed by the unity of economic and social policy, the political and economic course that we have followed since the early seventies in the dialectics of continuity and change.

This is how the pictures differ: social cuts on the one side, increasing social benefits on the other. Despite such facts, the FRG media do not get tired of recommending "reforms" to the GDR. However, practical experience shows who implements reforms successfully and for the benefit of the people, and who, on the other hand, is still in need of such reforms. What they describe as a reform of the social health system is carried out in the interest of monopolies and those who benefit from arms sales, but not in the interest of the people.

Kohl 'Attacks' Bronfman To 'Defame' GDR

AU1711153988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 88 p 2

[Article by Karl-Eduard von Schnitzler: "Cold Shower—For Whom?"]

This is really quite something: The entire world has cried out at the concept of history that Mr Jenninger was allowed to present from the rostrum in the Bundestag; the FRG chancellor is now using his visit to the United States to attempt to iron out things by attacking Edgar Bronfman, president of the Jewish World Congress.

Kohl said that Bronfman was so enthusiastic about his experiences in the GDR and his meetings with Erich Honecker, and the GDR's attitude toward fascism and anti-Semitism, and that this enthusiasm now "has to be dampened" and deserves "a cold shower." This is how Springer's DIE WELT quotes and interprets the "clear words" of Kohl's "important" speech in New York.

However, it was Philipp Jenniger's outpouring that was regarded as a "cold shower" by Jews and anti-fascists. Chancellor Kohl now turns the shower on again. While it is precisely in Berlin, where Jewish citizens of the GDR and other countries noted that Jews and Jewish communities are firmly integrated in the society of the socialist German state and feel secure here, Helmut Kohl attacks the president of the World Jewish Congress in order to defame the anti-fascist German state. While Kohl had to remove Jenninger quickly from the president's chair in the Bundestag, because, otherwise, he could hardly have gone to the United States unharmed, he now tries to make it up with politicians on the other side of the Atlantic and therefore picks a quarrel with Edgar Bronfman, of all people.

Jenninger's disastrous speech was no "accident" and Kohl's "shower" is no purification of Jenninger's conception of history. In the federal capital behind the seven mountains each new day may bring a new debacle.

Jewish National Representation Sends Thanks

AU1711112088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 88 p 1

[Message from the Jewish National Representation, signed by President Siegmund Rotstein, and Vice Presidents Peter Kirchner and Hans-Joachim Levy: "Thanks Expressed by the Jewish Nation Representation in the GDR"]

[Text] On behalf of its eight communities and its members, and deeply moved, the Jewish National Representation in the GDR cordially thanks all its friends who, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the fascist pogrom night, commemorated our joint struggle and honored our victims.

Over the past few days, we have once more felt much human warmth and protection in our society. We have repeatedly experienced that our society is deeply and truly antifascist.

This has been clearly reflected in the many commemorative events in many cities of our country, and the remembrance at the graves of our dead.

We thank State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, the members of the party and state leadership, as well as the representatives of social organizations of our society, especially the FDJ.

We appreciated the visit by the great number of representatives of Jewish communities, organizations, and institutions from many countries in the world. Every day we were able to feel that we had made new friends of many of them. It was a pleasure to us that, among our guests, we were able to welcome representatives of the diplomatic corps that are accredited in GDR. We regard the participation in the events of so many citizens of our country, especially in the capital of Berlin, as new proof of the fact that preserving our heritage and our tradition have been, and will remain, a cause of our entire society.

Jewish National Representation
Siegmund Rotstein,
president
Peter Kirchner,
vice president
Hans-Joachim Levy,
vice president

SED Greets Austria's KPOe on 70th Anniversary

AU0711162788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov 88 p 2

[ND report: "Firmly Linked in International Solidarity; Greetings on the 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the KPOe"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria [KPOe]:

Esteemed Comrade Muhri:
On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the KPOe, I convey to you, the Central Committee, and to all members of your party most cordial congratulations and militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee.

During its decade-long altruistic struggle, which has been rich in sacrifices, your party has made an important contribution to defending the vital interests of the Austrian nation. It has represented and still consistently represents the democratic and social rights of the workers class and the working people of your country.

Since the founding of the KPD and the KPOe in 1918, German and Austrian Communists have been linked by close, fraternal relations of internationalist solidarity. These relations have always stood their test in the joint struggle against reaction, fascism, and war and for peace, democracy, and social progress. Today our parties are working together with all the forces of reason and realism to solve the most important task of the present, that is, to save mankind from the danger of nuclear war and to find ways toward a nuclear-free world.

On the occasion of the anniversary of your party, we wish you success in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, in further raising the militant strength and the influence of your party. Rest assured that the GDR's Communists will continue to stand firmly at your side in solidarity and affinity.

With communist greetings,
SED Central Committee,
E. Honecker,
General Secretary.

Honecker Greets Christian Peace Conference
AU1810171888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 88 p 2

[ND article: "For the Safeguarding of Peace and the Protection of Life on the Globe"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following message to Bishop Karoly Toth, president of the Christian Peace Conference in Goerlitz:

Esteemed Mr President Karoly Toth:
On the occasion of the important meeting of the committee for the continuation of the work of the worldwide Christian Peace Conference, I convey cordial greetings and best wishes to you and all participants in the meeting in Goerlitz for successful work in the service of peace, understanding among peoples, and humanism.

Since its founding over 10 years ago, the Christian Peace Conference has been facing up to the challenges of our time on all continents in a responsible and efficient manner. It raises its voice primarily for the safeguarding of peace and the protection of life for the whole of mankind on our planet.

Since the founding of your movement in 1958, through many and varied peace initiatives in which numerous church representatives and broad Christian circles were involved, you have contributed untiringly and to a considerable extent to deepening the insight that the weapons of mass destruction, if used, would indiscriminately extinguish the lives of all people irrespective of their social background, their ideology, and their religious beliefs, and all life for all time. Therefore, the guideline for joint actions can only be: The nuclear tools of the devil must disappear from the entire globe, and space must remain forever free from such weapons.

It is known that the GDR is vigorously advocating the elimination of all types of nuclear weapons. As has been demonstrated by most recent history, words are followed by deeds in our country. The former missile sites have been converted into recreational facilities for the working people of our country. There is no doubt that nuclear-free zones in Europe and other parts of the world would constitute realistic steps on the path toward complete nuclear disarmament. The various proposals submitted by socialist countries and governments of other states that are following the principles of the reason and responsibility for the future of the earth have meanwhile become the program of a worldwide movement. This has put the friends of peace in an optimistic mood.

It was of great significance on this good path that the representatives of the Christian Peace Conference have made a sizable contribution to the success of the international meeting on nuclear-free zones in the GDR capital of Berlin, the city of peace, in June 1988.

The state and the people of the GDR respect your commitment to peace, which is characterized by deep religiosity, as an indispensable and significant contribution to the community of all people who are willing to defend the highest asset that mankind possesses on all continents.

I wish much strength and success, good health, and personal well-being to all participants in the meeting and the members of your worldwide peace movement.

You may rest assured that in the struggle for peace the GDR and its people will continue to be reliable partners who are committed to the highest ideals of life.

Yours faithfully,
E. Honecker.

Wounded Afghans Arrive for Medical Treatment
AU3110180788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Twenty-eight wounded Afghan fighters, who are victims of the war imposed by the armed opposition, arrived in the GDR on Thursday [27 October]. They are being treated and taken care of in GDR medical institutions. The financial means required for their treatment are being provided by the central solidarity fund—account No 444.

Bishop Leich on Church-State Relations
AU1711114588 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1830 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Interview with Bishop Werner Leich, Chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, by Michael Schmitz—on the "Kennzeichen D" program; date and place not given]

[Text] [Leich] We, the church, have always believed that based on our own foundation, we also must have a share in shaping our society and in bearing responsibility for it. In doing so, we must be frank and critical. That is not problematic, if it is understood as a contribution to building the country. It becomes problematic if it is considered destructive. I am under the impression that our interlocutors in the state and society interpret our public statements that are intended to help as destructive.

[Schmitz] You have often asked the state to discuss such themes. So far, there has been no reaction on the part of the state. Is it not prepared to hold a dialogue?

[Leich] We restated this request recently. We are waiting for a response. We addressed these three themes: educational problems, problems of military service in a wider context, and problems related to the citizens' maturity and judgment. We would like to discuss these subjects, so as to make some headway for the people's sake and thus also do something beneficial for the state and society.

[Schmitz] Nonetheless, we cannot help feeling that the state increasingly puts its stakes on confrontation. Prayers have been censored only because the renewal of society has been demanded. Censorship of church newspapers apparently has become a routine practice. The most recent example of this is the banning of an international students' meeting.

[Leich] We are hit very hardt by the fact that the meeting of the European section of the World Federation of Christian Students had to be cancelled, because—as you know—we only appeared as hosts and had made all the preparations. We have always tried to be good hosts. Now the meeting was definitely canceled by the state 2 weeks before it was scheduled to take place. That has created serious problems for us. The church press reports on what is going on in the church and on what the church thinks. Of course, it also comments on these things, because the press cannot just be an executive organ. However, basically what has been criticized is not what the press writes, but what is going on in the church.

[Schmitz] The SED chief ideologist stressed recently that the party's course is just the right one and for the people's benefit, and people are experiencing this fact. That proves that there is not much ability to learn. How do you view such statements?

[Leich] I always ask myself at this point, how far experience reaches in everyday life. It would be tragic if the citizens' everyday experience is not taken seriously any more, when such statements are made.

[Schmitz] Do you assume that the political leadership is far away from reality?

[Leich] Sometimes I am under this impression.

[Schmitz] Then it does not understand what people feel?

[Leich] Well, I do not want to put it that strongly, but the situation in which many people want things to change, just does not fit with the statement that nothing needs to be changed. These two facts have to be compared.

[Schmitz] We are now under the impression that the party-state leadership does not really want people to share responsibility.

[Leich] I believe that it does. However, the way in which the leadership wants this is very different. The years following 1945, when the hard work of reconstruction had to be tackled, made it necessary to act in a certain mechanism of giving and following orders. Anything else would certainly not have been possible in those times. But times have changed now, and arguing has become much more important than directing. I would like that to materialize, and I also think that it would produce a considerable effect on people in the GDR.

[Schmitz] You said at the Dessau Synod: We need a society that has a more human face in everyday experience. Without specifically mentioning your name, Erich Honecker said that this is the irresponsible talk of somebody who should know better.

[Leich] If we venture such political themes, we also have to consider such a reaction. So I just took the risk. What is more important is that the statement as such has been noticed. You were kind enough to use the comparative—a more human face. In principle, socialism wants to be human. However, the point is that it must be possible to experience such humaneness in everyday life, that it does not primarily exist as a propaganda statement. Life experience and the propaganda statement must become closer. That basically is the background of this statement.

SED Delegate Conferences Held 5 Nov

LD0511234288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—SED delegate conferences were held on Saturday at the Hettstedt rolling mill (Halle Bezirk), the Rathenow optical works (Potsdam bezirk), the Karl Marx Stadt Fritz-Heckert works, and the councils of the Magdeburg and Erfurt Bezirke. The conferences were atended by SED Politburo members Werner Krolikowski, Horst Sindermann, Siegfried Lorenz, Werner Eberlein and the candidate Politburo member Gerhard Mueller.

Werner Krolikowski conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker to the Hettstedt rolling mill workers. At the conferences constructive discussions were held and lessons learned so that every communist proves himself daily as a fighter, an example and a union representative of the working people. "Here we have socially secure conditions, the word 'unemployed' is a foreign word, and we have faith in the future," Werner Krolikowski said. The SED firmly resolves to uncompromisingly continue the unity of economic and social policy and to creatively tackle new demands.

At the optical works, Rathenow People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann emphasized that the commitment and action shown by communists struggling in the vanguard for scientific-technological top products is impressive. The science and technology plan up to the year 2000 whose objectives convey the certainty that dynamic development is continuing also testify to this.

The Karl-Marx-Stadt Fritz-Heckert works, parent enterprise of the machine tool combine of the same name, has been supplying 10 modern machines on every working day in 1988. This is an achievement which has never been attained before. The machine tools produced here are crucial to the GDR's technological progress in the economy, said Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the SED bezirk executive.

In the Magdeburg Bezirk all the housing construction tasks have been fulfilled to plan for 17 years. Citizens daily receive 46 newly built or modernized homes. Of the 3 million homes built in the GDR since the eighth SED party congress 250,000 were built in the region between the Harz mountains and Havel. The state apparatus officials have great responsibility for solving the housing issue as a social problem by 1990, it was emphasized at the SED delegate conference of Magdeburg Bezirk council, which was attended by Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the bezirk executive.

The better the cooperation between local representative bodies of the people and councils, social forces, enterprises, cooperatives and citizens, the better territorial potential can be utilized to implement grassroots local government policy, it was emphasized at the delegate conference of the bezirk council. The conference proceedings confirmed that the comrades unanimously affirmed the party's policy aimed at prosperity for the people and peace, Gerhard Mueller, first secretary of the SED Erfurt Bezirk executive, said in his concluding address.

WHO Official on AIDS to Health Minister

AU1611125988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Jonathan Mann, director of the WHO Global Program for Combating AIDS, is currently on a 3-day working visit to the GDR. The official was received by GDR Health Minister Ludwig Mecklinger on Monday [14 November]. The talk focused, among other things, on the recommendation that was adopted by the London WHO conference of health ministers.

Jonathan Mann thanked the minister for the opportunity that he was given during his stay in the GDR to meet with leading experts of the National Program for Combating AIDS at the Faculty of Medicine at Humboldt University in Berlin (Charite). He had familiarized himself with the progress and experiences that the GDR has made in treating infected persons and persons who have contracted the disease.

The WHO had registered 124,114 AIDS cases in 142 countries by 1 November this year. According to the estimates of WHO experts, the actual number of cases is about 300,000. In the GDR, nine citizens have so far contracted the disease, four of whom have died; 51 citizens have been infected with the AIDS virus.

Ecologists Present Film on Pollution

AU0811131688 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 7 Nov 88 p 5

[Claus-Juergen Goepfert report: "The Hidden Camera of GDR Ecologists"]

[Excerpt] The movie camera is groping its way through an unreal, bizarre landscape. There is an uncontrolled mess of rusting barrels and rubbish heaps under a gray sky. Liquids are dripping everywhere; undefinable liquids are forming pools that have a bluish shimmer. These are scenes from a GDR dumping ground that is called by the beautiful name "Freedom III," and are in the film "Bitter Things From Bitterfeld." The film, made secretly and often by using a hidden camera, was made by a group of GDR ecologists in the summer of 1988, and has for months been a much sought after audiovisual item for confidential "seminars" under the protection of the church. It was shown for the first time at a gathering of the Greens in Frankfurt/Main last weekend [5-6 November].

The current unique document by a GDR ecological movement called "Ark—Green Network," which is still forced to operate illegally, is also important in the FRG, especially in Hessen, during these weeks. According to the Hessian CDU/FDP Government's intentions, every year up to 2 million tonnes of Hessian waste are to be transported to GDR dumping grounds beginning at the end of 1989. Since these plans had become known, the Government of the Land has been severely criticized by Social Democrats, Greens, and environmental groups in the FRG because the so-called "waste export" is not only objectionable in the moral sense, but is also irresponsible with regard to ecology. The state government attaches only minor importance to environmental protection in the GDR, and everywhere the SED puts up with dangers to the population's health caused by unsecured dumping grounds.

Physiopsychologist Ulrich Neumann passes a hard judgment on the stage of environmental protection in the GDR: "The name Bitterfeld is exchangeable." The former staff member of the GDR Academy of Sciences had to leave the GDR in summer 1988, but before that, in January 1988, he had been one of the founding members of the "Ark—Green Network." According to his statement, so far approximately 150 unofficial eco logical groups that are not supported by the state have united throughout the GDR under the roof of the "Network." [passage omitted]

Statement Issued on 'Major' Palestinian Document

*LD1811001988 Budapest MTI in English
2225 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] Budapest, November 17 (MTI)—MTI has been given the necessary authorization to carry the following:

The people and government of the Hungarian People's Republic attach major importance to the decision of the Palestine National Council (PNC), approved on November 15, whereby it wishes to enforce the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people in practice. The Hungarian People's Republic has always recognized the right of self- determination of the Palestinian people, including the founding of its own independent state, and it therefore welcomes and supports the current decision of the PNC. Many efforts will still be necessary to fully implement the determination of the PNC, among others things, the complete support of the Arab countries is indispensable. The Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that the decision of the Palestine National Council, which takes international realities into consideration and accepts the U.N. resolutions, creates favourable conditions for a comprehensive settlement for all sides concerned in the Middle East conflict. It is the conviction of the Hungarian People's Republic that at an international peace conference, to be held under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council, the concerned sides, including the PLO and Israel, can ensure a lasting and just settlement for the Palestinian Arab people, who have suffered so much, and also for the other states in the region, including Israel. The Hungarian People's Republic, on the basis of its principal policy consistently represented so far, will continue to stand by the Palestinian people in its just fight carried out for the realization of its right to self-determination.

Agreements on Soviet Military Air Exercises

*LD1711212088 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] In Debrecen talks have been held about foreign military planes exercising over inhabited areas. Adrienne Kollat has spoken with Dr Istvan Acs, chairman of the town council.

[Begin recording] [Kollat] There has not been a forum in the past years at which the people from Debrecen have not protested against the almost unbearable noise of Soviet military planes. Now was the chance for an agreement. Were they difficult talks?

[Acs] Let us dare to say openly that the changes both in domestic political and international relations have obviously made it possible for us to talk about this issue in a more relaxed and open way. The receptive willigness was greater than I think it would have been a few years ago. A few agreements have been reached. They will restrict night time flying and flying during kindergarten rest periods. They will not fly on Saturday, Sundays, and on our holidays. Also they have set other rules connected with the flying arrangements. These planes will fly in a different band, significantly higher than the present one, and those explosions like detonations that made doors and windows rattle will in all probability cease.

When atmospheric conditions permit, they will change the direction of take-off for planes, and the planes will fly not above gardens but in a south-easterly direction from the town.

I stress, I consider these important measures, but it must also be emphasized that with this the noise becomes merely bearable, it does not stop.

[Kollat] When will these measures come into effect?

[Acs] Some of these are already in effect, and some will be so from 1 December. [end recording]

Grosz Arrives in Paris for Official Visit

*LD1711131288 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1100 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Report by Miklos Keleti in Paris]

[Excerpt] Karoly Grosz has arrived in Paris. In accordance with French conventions of protocol, the HSWP general secretary , the Council of Ministers chairman, was welcomed at Orly Airport by a member of the government and a military honor guard. After the ceremony Karoly Grosz and his entourage were driven to Marigny Palace, where they are staying. This is just across the street from 55 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honore, the famous Elysee Palace, where the tete-a-tete discussion between President Mitterrand and Karoly Grosz is expected to begin at approximately 1230. [passage omitted]

Received by Mitterrand

*LD1811040988 Budapest MTI in English
2113 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] Paris, November 17 (MTI)—As reported, Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and prime minister, arrived in Paris on Thursday [17 November]. He was met at the Elysee Palace by M. Francois Mitterrand, president of the Republic. Present at the first, limited attendance discussion were Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs and Rezso Palotas, Hungarian ambassador to France, together with Roland Dumas, French minister of state for foreign affairs, and Christiane Malitchenko, French ambassador to Hungary. Several Hungarian and French experts joined in the talks after 45 minutes. The lively, cordial exchange of views continued during the working lunch which President Mitterrand hosted in honour of Mr Grosz.

The French president termed Mr Grosz's visit to Paris an event which 'upholds the continuity of relations'. M. Mitterrand has very good personal experience of Hungary, as it became clear, including the four occasions when he met with Janos Kadar. Mr Grosz forwarded the greetings of the HSWP president, voicing thanks for France's interest in Hungary and the Hungarian reform process. The French president said that Hungarian-French relations are not particularly close because of historical reasons, and this can also be seen by the fact that economic and commercial contacts are at a relatively low level. Discussing the importance of cooperation, he underlined that the European countries should join forces, not least because the weight and role of the continent seems to be declining in world politics.

Karoly Grosz spoke in appreciation of the historical role President Mitterrand has played in East-West dialogue and European rapprochement. The political statement on Hungarian-French relations, which contains agreements which are still current, was signed exactly ten years ago, he said, when Janos Kadar visited Paris. The document already reflected that the Hungarian leadership recognized the necessity for an opening. However, only the new Soviet foreign political way of thinking could create the favourable international conditions for this. He noted that the possibilities of cooperation are not being used either in the economic or the technical and scientific field. Hungary would like to join in French development programmes, the majority of possibilities for doing which exist in electronics, computer technology, the agricultural machine industry, the food industry, the chemical industry and in the exchange and transfer of modern technology, and cooperation on third markets.

M. Mitterrand said that political will is what is most needed for progress in this field.

The discussions also included the creation of the single internal market of the European Community in 1992. President Mitterrand reconfirmed that this will not be detrimental to those outside the community: on the contrary, the increasingly stronger EEC will become even more open, and will be able to create even better conditions for cooperation.

The president stressed that France believes in disarmament in all areas by safeguarding balance, and holds its verification important. It is most essential that the Soviet Union and the United States reduce their strategic armaments, France also wishes to participate in nuclear disarmament, he said. Now, however, priority should be given to the reduction of conventional weapons, and to the restriction of chemical weapons, he said. In this context, Mr Grosz recalled that Hungary had expressed, on several occasions, its wish to be involved from the very outset in the disarmament process.

Winners and losers: This division is now outdated in the international situation and contemporary European relations, the sides stated. This was how the Yalta agreement was mentioned, and Mr Gorbachev's thought about the common European house. We should step beyond the divided Europe, said both sides in the course of the discussions.

Holds Talks With Rocard

LD1811053388 Budapest MTI in English
2315 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Paris, November 17 (MTI)—On Thursday afternoon, the programme of Karoly Grosz in Paris featured five negotiations and discussions.

The first to visit Mr Grosz at his residence in Marigny Palace was Andre Lajoinie, member of the Political Committee of the French Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee. The president of the parliamentary group of the French Communist Party forwarded the greetings of General Secretary Georges Marchais, who was unable to be present, as he is currently meeting an invitation from the German Communist Party. The Hungarian party general secretary-prime minister then met Pierre Mauroy, first secretary of the French Socialist Party. M. Mauroy, the mayor of Lille, paid an official visit to Hungary in 1983 as prime minister. Mr Grosz also held talks with Pierre Joxe, minister of the interior, who earlier was the president of the French- Hungarian friendship group of the National Assembly.

Late in the afternoon, Mr Grosz held talks in Matignon Palace with Prime Minister Michel Rocard. MTI's correspondent reports that talks between the Hungarian and French prime ministers mainly focussed on economic issues. M. Rocard welcomed the Hungarian 'policy of opening up', and the fact that Hungary also wishes to develop its economic relations in the West. Mr Grosz said that the support of the economically developed countries, including France, has to be secured for the realization of Hungarian plans. Hungary would welcome it, Mr Grosz said, if France would participate more intensively in the popularization of the French language in Hungary, in the education of experts, in the operation of bilingual secondary schools, and in receiving Hungarian scholarship-holders. Mr Grosz pressed for a further easing in the French visa policy, as this currently slows down economic exchange and cooperation.

M. Rocard was sympathetic to the Hungarian conceptions about intensifying cultural contacts, and said France would also like to make progress in this field, insomuch as its budgetary difficulties make it possible. With respect to the compulsory visa, he said this had objective reasons, since France had become one of the centres of international terrorism in the past decade. M. Rocard promised that as soon as the situation changes, Hungary will definitely receive the same consideration as the favoured states.

Discussions were also held on other discriminative measures that obstruct economic cooperation. The French prime minister was of the opinion that economic protectionism is strengthening in the world—definitely on the part of the United States and Japan—and France is also forced to reply, and to take counter-measures. This is not retortion, but self-defence.

DPRK Envoy Leaves; Varkonyi Visit 'Postponed'

LD1811100488 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] The DPRK ambassador, who arrived in our homeland only a few weeks ago, has definitively left Hungary. According to a Pyongyang report, he will represent his country in another state.

A NEPSZABADSAG reporter went to see Istvan Komoroczky, Foreign Ministry spokesman, in connection with the affair. He said that the DPRK has not given a reason for recalling the ambassador. This implies that the decision is connected with the establishment of Hungarian-ROK relations. The DPRK has already protested twice against the establishment of permanent representations in Budapest and Seoul.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman also said that because of the deterioration in Hungarian-DPRK relations, and also because of the trip to the PRC which will last longer than planned, Peter Varkonyi's trip in December to Pyongyang has been postponed.

The Hungarian foreign minister is travelling to Portugal today.

Varkonyi Congratulates DPRK on Anniversary

AU1411151788 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Nov 88 p 7

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi sent a telegram of congratulations to DPRK Foreign Minister and Deputy Premier Kim Yong-nam on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Hungarian-DPRK diplomatic relations.

Straub Greets Jaruzelski on PPR Anniversary

AU1511133088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Nov 88 p 2

[Telegram of greetings from Bruno F. Straub, president of the Presidential Council, to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, on the occasion of the PPR's 70th anniversary of independence]

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, in Warsaw:

Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski,
the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the recovery of Polish independence, allow me to offer to you and to all the citizens of the PPR my personal congratulations and the heartfelt greetings of friendship from the Hungarian people.

The situation that arose in Europe in the fall of 1918 gave the Poles an opportunity to create an independent state. The Polish people were able to exploit this opportunity and, after a long period of being partitioned and deprived of its freedom, Poland regained its independence.

Having started work on the construction of socialism, our peoples proceeded to base the relations between them—relations that are rooted in traditions of fighting for progress and freedom going back many centuries—on new principles, and to provide them with new elements. Our cooperation is effective in serving our countries' interests and enhancing the traditional feelings of fraternity that exist between our peoples.

On the 70th anniversary of the recovery of independence, I wish the leaders and all the citizens of Poland, which is following the path of renewal and reform, much success and prosperity.

Bruno F. Straub, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic
10 November 1988, Budapest

Grosz Holds Talks With Italian Deputy Premier

AU1011091588 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] (ANSA) Budapest—The strenghthening of bilateral relations and reciprocal willingness to contribute to international security were expressed by Italian Deputy Prime Minister Gianni de Michelis after talks here Wednesday with Hungarian Prime Minister Karoly Grosz.

At a press conference at the end of his two-day visit, De Michelis said the Budapest government is committed to pursuing economic and democratic reforms. He said Grosz stressed Hungary's role as "gateway" between East and West for the success of perestroyka (restructuring).

De Michelis stressed the need for the formation of a southern European "axis" to include southern Spain, southern France, northern Italy and Hungary, which would match the economic axis of Paris and Bonn.

Economic cooperation was also on the agenda of talks here. De Michelis said a joint venture is planned between the Assicurazioni Generali and the Hungarian state insurance group, and that a joint Italo-Hungarian bank and possible telecommunications cooperation are also being studied.

Janos Berecz Departs for Sweden 16 Nov
LD1611120488 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 16 (MTI)—On Wednesday Janos Berecz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, left for Sweden on the invitation of the Left Party-Communists. He is to hold talks on the development of inter-party relations and meet outstanding Swedish politicians. Mr Berecz was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Ragnar Dromberg, Swedish ambassador to Hungary.

Ministers Discuss Funds for Romanian Refugees
AU1611204088 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] On Friday, 11 November, Dr Gal Zoltan, deputy minister of interior, chaired a meeting of the state interministerial committee in charge of foreign citizens' problems.

The committee was briefed about the fact that, up to 31 October 1988, the Ministry of Interior used 39,127,000 forints from the settlement fund for the needs of the Romanian refugees. From this sum about 32.7 million forints were allotted to local councils to cover such expenses as temporary dwellings, social and resettlement assistance, education, and health care of the refugees. The churches contributed 5,650,000 forints to the settlement fund with the aim of partially covering the administrative expenses and storage and temporary lodging costs of the refugees.

The committee examined the principles and practical ways achieved so far in dealing with the situation of the refugees. The committee noted that the refugees receive various types of assistance in finding jobs, improving their lifestyle, and in their integration in society. Nevertheless, the committee noticed that, with the increasing number of refugees, ensuring appropriate living conditions and particularly ensuring jobs for these people, cause increasingly greater problems. New ways and means should be sought in order to solve this situation.

The committee believes that in order to appropriately deal with the legal situation of the refugees, expanding the validity of their residence permits would allow them to establish more stable living conditions. The committee has seen to it that the refugees receive more detailed and comprehensive information about their rights and duties.

Hungary's Role in Reform Process Viewed
AU1511120688 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 15 Nov 88 p 4

[Olaf Ihlau commentary: "Pioneers on Inhospitable Territory"]

[Text] Budapest writer Tibor Try, who was imprisoned for a long time during the Stalin era, once described the Hungarian national character as a "joke that dances over catastrophes." Sometimes, however, the dance has led the Hungarians directly into disaster. The uprising in the fall of 1956, which was crushed by the Soviet Army and which represents the bloodiest failure of the attempt of a national emancipation movement in Eastern Europe to deviate from the Kremlin empire, continues to be a national tragedy and a trauma in the consciousness of the Hungarians. Are there not certain parallels between today's unstable political situation and the events that took place at the time? The anti-Stalinist signals that emanated from the 20th CPSU Congress also seemed to hint that there was a certain willingness to allow for the evolution of the system. The calls for more political openness finally triggered a suicidal avalanche in Budapest. If Nikita Khrushchev ever really intended to carry out reforms, there were no signs of that following the Hungarian uprising.

In this context, the question arises whether a renewed catastrophe in Hungary might endanger Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms. A dramatic impact cannot be ruled out if the planned market-economic and political reforms go beyond a certain limit, a limit beyond which the liquidation of the power monopoly of the Communist Party and the abandonment of the socialist system would again question Hungary's membership in the East Bloc. How much the daring Hungarians depend on the general speed of socialist development became clear after 1972. At the time Janos Kadar, under pressure from Moscow and also because of resistance from the unproductive Hungarian state-owned enterprises, was forced to stifle the policy of the "new economic mechanism," introduced in 1968, in the "interest of the workers class," and to transfer the chief reformers to less significant posts. This reversal hardly had a positive effect in Hungary, and with the arrival of Gorbachev, the reformers in Budapest gained renewed influence.

Their starting position, however, had worsened after 10 years of stagnation. The socialist "consumer paradise" had meanwhile become the most heavily indebted East Bloc country and plunged into a severe economic crisis. At the same time impatience grew about the fact that the monolithic party systems did, indeed, grant small individual liberties but that it apparently did not aim at far-reaching democratic reforms. This would have involved power sharing and control of power, new institutional forms of pluralism of opinions, and the laying-down of expanded rights for citizens in the Constitution. The "social agreement" between the Hungarians and Janos Kadar, the saver and moderator after the 1956 disaster, had been broken, and a new national consensus could only be forged by expanding pluralist tendencies. Suddenly Janos Kadar, who had formerly been so popular, appeared to be an immobile and worn-out prisoner of Stalinist power structures. During a comprehensive reshuffle last spring, he was replaced as party chief by the more modern-looking Karoly Grosz because he was seen as representing an obstacle to progress.

To achieve a national consensus, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party had already made concessions prior to the changes. The party that used to issue directives had developed into a party that seeks political dialogue and allows the flourishing of independent groups, such as discussion clubs and "free initiatives". Central Committee Secretary Szuros described these forces no longer as "hostile" elements, but as a "constructive opposition," which "has the character of a political organization." Budapest's chief ideologist Janos Berecz is right when he claims that nowhere else in the East Bloc does there exist such broad "ideological and political pluralism," such stimulating and critical party papers. The desire to assume a pioneering role in the East Bloc through a reformist spirit can also be felt in foreign policy: for the first time in 40 years, a Hungarian head of government visited Moscow and Washington in the same year; Budapest has strengthened relations with the EC, and established contact with Israel and South Korea. The public rebuke for the socialist ally Romania because of Ceausescu's inhuman policy toward ethnic minorities would hardly have been conceivable in the past.

However, how far can internal opening advance without being conducive to "anarchist developments?" Conservative opponents to the reforms already see the existence of socialism endangered and are afraid that bourgeois parties "are aiming at power." Hungary finds itself currently in a critical transition phase. The confusion that surrounds the most recent government decision which, as of 1990, might lead to the development of a multiparty system through a new law relating to associations has revealed far-reaching differences of opinion within the party leadership. If even the dynamic party reformer Imre Pozsgay now warns against the possible destabilizing effect of "spontaneous social movements," this demonstrates how thin the ice is on which political changes are taking place in Hungary.

SZOT's Nagy for 'Sweeping Renewal' in TU

LD1511162788 Budapest MTI in English
2032 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI)—Sandor Nagy, general secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), said on Monday that he was an advocate on sweeping renewal in the trade union movement. Contributing to the National Consultation of Artists' Trade Unions on Monday, Mr Nagy said that the movement should be based around autonomous groups of professionals, making it possible for them to elect their own independent leaders and create a national federation. The emergence of alternative trade unions is unavoidable and it would be an error to make an aristocratic approach to them or regulate them by administrative means. Finally, Mr Nagy emphasized the necessity of a trade union law.

Sandor Koczkas, general secretary of the Hungarian Writers' Union, proposed to set up a national council of professionals.

Film director Pal Schiffer said that the trade union of film artists and film workers had become an organization in which rights are exercised by the members and their elected leaders. The union has a free hand in managing its funds. It is no longer dependent on, but employs, its staff. The autonomy of trade unions should not be guaranteed by the party, but by the Constitution, Parliament, or society, Mr Schiffer said.

Writers' Union Against Dam Monitoring Project

LD1711002088 Budapest MTI in English
1654 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 16 (MTI)—The Hungarian Writers' Union has decided, in an extended board session, that it will not take part in the work of the social committee operating alongside the Council of Ministers monitoring the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Dam.

In a statement issued today, the Jozsef Attila Circle of the Hungarian Writers' Union expressed its sympathy for the peoples of Romania deprived of their human rights. It assured the professionals of the national minorities in Romania, particularly young Hungarian artists, who are greatly restricted in fostering their mother-tongue culture, that they had the circle's moral support. The circle called upon Hungarian literary workshops to pay greater attention to the works of young Hungarian writers in Transylvania, with a view to unite Hungarian literature.

Leaders of Miners' Protest Rehired

LD1811023488 Warsaw PAP in English
2305 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Katowice, Nov. 17—The protest action of scores of people solidarizing with 18 organizers of the August strikes whom their mines did not want to re-hire, ended at the cathedral in Katowice in the evening yesterday.

One should note that all of the 152 miners dismissed from work received the possibility of being re-hired. 98 people took advantage of this by November 15. A part of the remaining group of "unemployed" thought that 18 of their colleagues from the "Andaluzja" and "Lenin" mines should also return to work in their mother plants.

Being guided by humanitarian considerations, the managements of these two mines today agreed to also re-hire those miners.

Jaruzelski on Party Movement to PZPR Meeting

LD1711204888 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1830 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] The PZPR Warsaw Committee held a meeting today.

[Unidentified correspondent] What kind of party would I like to belong to? Yes, that kind of question was also heard today in the Central Committee building. Neither the members of the Warsaw committee nor the delegates invited to the deliberations, who had attended the last PZPR Congress, went in search of high-flown words, as one can see. Nor did the presence of Wojciech Jaruzelski cramp their style. An open discussion, without ceremony, I would say, devoted to the problems of the party's ideological renewal.

[Begin recording] [Konarski] First secretary, are we going to make these profound changes or not?

[Jaruzelski] What kind of changes do you mean?

[Konarski] There should be more movement in the party, more movement of young people, more movement.

[Jaruzelski] That's precisely why we are here today, to hear your views before the 10th plenum, which should be something in the nature of a jolt.

[Dudkiewicz] The problem is that there should be a (?ferment) not just at plenary meetings, but also after them, and in (?basic) party organizations [words indistinct]

[Jaruzelski] The most important thing, after all, is the foundation of the basic organization. We can talk here, nice and sensibly, but it we don't (?recast) it and take it to the grassroots, it won't be worth much.

[Grodzinski] Will we have a roundtable or not, comrade secretary?

[Jaruzelski] I'm no Wernyhora [foreteller of Poland's future, legendary figure who appears in Wyspianski's The Wedding] with predictions. I very much want there to be one. I think there are certain signs to indicate that it may come about. I think that in the next few days certain elements of this matter may even be in some way publicly pronounced, but the road is still complicated.

[Falinski] Party members, in fact, represent a pluralist standpoint and I think that at official forums, and at Central Committee plenums, that pluralism should find official reflection in some way, even at the level of political struggle by individual options.

[Jaruzelski] Realism of views, yes; pluralism of searchings, yes; and unity of action on the basis of certain fundamental theses [racje]. That is probably the heart of the matter. We shouldn't be afraid of clashes in the process of arriving at definite conclusions, of disputes and even the conflicts you speak about. But all this must be subordinated afterward (?in drawing up) definitive conclusions, which we should implement uniformly then, otherwise it wouldn't be a party, but a discussion club. [end recording]

Reaction to Proposed Miodowicz-Walesa TV Debate

OPZZ Approves Debate

LD1711193588 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 17 Nov 88

[The OPZZ today approved the draft report-back and program document for the 3d OPZZ Congress, which will be held in Lodz 26-27 November.

In the afternoon, Wladyslaw Baka proposed to the council the assumptions of the Consolidation Plan for the National Economy, stressing that the trade unions are an important and decisive element for the success of the plan.

Taking a stand on this plan, the trade unionist stressed that they expect the plan to have a full range of (?executive implements), including prices and incomes solutions. Without this element, it was stated, it is hard to assess the plan unambiguously.

At the end of the meeting, Alfred Miodowicz asked the council to accept his planned meeting with Lech Walesa. To a question from a television representative, he replied that he had proposed the date of 30 November. The meeting should take place after the main news and last from 45 minutes to 1 hour. Lech Walesa has accepted the date. With one vote against and one abstention, the OPZZ chairman obtained the council's acceptance for the Miodowicz-Walesa meeting.

Walesa Puts Conditions on Debate With Miodowicz

LD1711194388 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] The first subject in the news is whether a television meeting between Alfred Miodowicz and Lech Walesa will take place.

As you know, ladies and gentlemen, the day before yesterday Alfred Miodowicz proposed a public discussion on television to Lech Walesa. Lech Walesa agreed, but then he told TRYBUNA LUDU that he delegated Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Kuron, and Michnik to hold talks on the matter. Today's TRYBUNA LUDU carries this statement by Lech Walesa and a statement by Alfred Miodowicz which I quote:

I received with satisfaction the news that you, Mr Walesa, accepted my invitation for a discussion on television. For my part I propose that it be organized as quickly as possible. I assume that it should be discussed just between the two of us in front of Polish television cameras, transmitted live to the viewers directly from the studio. Then we both have guarantees that no one will remove anything from it. Consequently there is no need for any arrangements or technical talks. We can both surely do without intermediaries and advisers. Let us talk, each one with his own genuine voice, one worker to another. There is nothing to be afraid of. Let us just arrange the date with the television authorities and talk in front of the cameras. If any technical arrangements are necessary they need to be made only with the television program producer. We can both sort this out at the television studios 15 minutes before the program.

In view of this I telephoned Messrs Walesa and Miodowicz this monrning on behalf of Polish Television to tell them that the television is ready to host both interlocutors and to transmit their discussion live. I asked what date Lech Walesa suggested. My interlocutor, that is Mr Walesa, said that he was ready to hold a television discussion with Alfred Miodowicz at any time but it had to be preceded by, as he described it, technical talks for which he nominated Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Michnik, and Kuron.

In his turn, Alfred Miodowicz suggested 30 November for the date of the discussion with Lech Walesa, and 45 minutes to 1 hour for its duration. He did not set any preconditions.

Meanwhile Lech Walesa published the following statement for the press. I shall also quote it in full:

In connection with Alfred Miodowicz' statement concerning our meeting on Polish Television and alleging that I would be hiding behind experts and advisers during that meeting, I declare that I have been and am ready to meet alone all of Solidarity's enemies. I have only nominated Adam Michnik, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, and Jacek Kuron to arrange technical and organizational matters so that there are no technical frauds connected with this meeting. I hope that my statement will be published in the media in full, just like Alfred Miodowicz' statements and declarations on this matter are published.
Signed: Lech Walesa

I again contacted Lech Walesa, telling him of the date suggested by Alfred Miodowicz. Lech Walesa agreed to that date but maintained that his participation in a discussion with Alfred Miodowicz is conditional upon earlier talks with Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Adam Michnik, and Jacek Kuron.

I replied that the program would be transmitted live so television could in no way interfere with the content of the debate, which is what Lech Walesa suspects us of. On behalf of television I suggested that Mr Lech Walesa, prior to the program, personally examine the technical conditions of the studio and transmission, the shorthand facilities, and anything else he likes. Lech Walesa did not accept our proposal, maintaining his condition.

OPZZ's Miodowicz on Roundtable

LD1711154788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1305 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Interview With Alfred Miodowicz, Chairman of the OPZZ, by correspondent Marek Kassa; during 17 November OPZZ session in Warsaw—recorded]

[Text] [Kassa] Mr Chairman, I would like to ask what made you decide to have a talk with Lech Walesa?

[Miodowicz] The situation in Poland—namely the roundtable—is not taking place [as heard] and our trade unions, which are concerned for the working people, are undertaking increasingly important initiatives, initiatives which are being realized more and more effectively. In this situation a question arises: Who is blocking the roundtable? Is it not perhaps the hardliners from the OPZZ?

We wish to explain this matter in an unambiguous manner, namely, that we are ready for the roundtable; we are ready for all the talks; we have our own concepts regarding trade union pluralism—these have to be presented to the public. We are presenting this in [word indistinct] or conversations such as today's conversation, in our trade union weekly ZWIAZKOWIEC, but not many people read ZWIAZKOWIEC and not everyone listens to the radio. Most people watch television and good football matches. I don't think this is going to be a match but I think it will be a conversation which will interest the whole country.

[Kassa] Could this discussion help in the roundtable meeting, or could it hamper it?

[Miodowicz] We are approaching this conversation in the spirit of the roundtable. That is why I do not imagine that our conversation could hamper the roundtable in any way—provided we do not resort to certain slogans and certain rules which, in practice, could fail the test. Thus, we are going to the roundtable, as someone said, without preconditions. There are absolutely no preconditions. In this connection, our conversation will draw us closer, closer not to the roundtable but, as I would say, to explaining to the public what trade union pluralism is and in what way the model of the Polish trade unions will develop in the near future. Whether this will help the roundtable or hamper it—this will be seen when this large group of people sits, with full responsibility, at the roundtable. I do not know when this will take place. I am not the one who issues invitations to the roundtable.

[Kassa] In the discussion there will be a possibility to present the views, that is—the views of OPZZ, and Lech Walesa will have such a possibility too. Possibly the roundtable negotiations may be speeded up. What other results to these talks can there be?

[Miosdowicz] Many results. I think that as a result of our conversation, society should understand that the point is not just pluralism, but also the readiness of every citizen to act for the sake of his own family, his work enterprise, works collective, and for the whole of society. Of course, this cannot be action in the shape of voluntary work but this must be a highly lucrative action. Therefore, something for something. I think that this will be our point. We will not speak there about big politics. Personally I intend—and I expect Mr Walesa thinks the same—to stick to realities. That is what the workers are thinking, saying, and doing. After all, this is really a meeting between an electrician and a [word indistinct], although this election is highly titled. I myself have not got a title yet. Maybe I shall have the title of an old-age pensioner in a few years' time. [laughs]

[Kassa] What do you think about the speculation by some of the Western press that this meeting will replace the roundtable?

It's possible. I share this view. If the roundtable does not take place, for various reasons, than this meeting can replace the roundtable. If this meeting is exceptionally successful, then it will replace the roundtable.

It is not me who is issuing invitations to the roundtable, [words indistinct]. We are not particularly interested in the roundtable.

In general we think that the initiative is excellent. On the other hand, the issue of the trade unions, the model of Polish trade unions—this should not be dealt with at the roundtable. This has to be talked about by people who are trade unionists or who were trade unionists and who will be trade unionists in the near future. On the other hand if it is discussed by people who have never been in the trade unions, who are not members—and probably because of their old age the will not be—then this is totally incomprehensible to us, to me, anyway.

[Kassa] Various speculations, or even bets, are appearing as to who will win this discussion. What do you think?

[Miodowicz] This is not a market place; this is not a competition; this is not a game of push and shove. Here there are no victors or vanquished. The point here is for working people to understand that those who have something to say in this matter share a common concern, not for oneself, for one's own private interests or popularity—we have a slight excess of popularity and I think that Mr Walesa, just like me, feels the same, the discomfort of excessive popularity—this is not always so good, as in everyday life excessive popularity is rather troublesome. The working people should understand that neither side is seeking to hold on to positions, or titles. We are dealing with a fundamental issue—seeking to provide a better life for families in our country. Those who still live very badly should know that there are those who think and have a possibility of improving the situation in our country. Things can be better in our country. We really can go forward. I am sure of it. Otherwise I would not join in this discussion. This is not a competition. If the issue really was, let us say, about proving who is better, then I would call on Lech Walesa (?to have a fight) [words indistincht] (?I'm afraid) he would be better than me because he is considerably younger. [laughs]. But it will probably not come to such a competition; well, to this mutual overcoming of each other.

Walesa Has 'Surprise Meeting' With Kiszczak

AU1811075788 Paris AFP in English
2320 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 18 (AFP)—Leader of the banned Solidarity union Lech Walesa arrived here Thursday night for a surprise meeting with Polish interior minister general Czeslaw Kiszczak on Friday morning, informed sources said.

It will be the fourth meeting between the two men since August in preparation for round table talks between the government and opposition which have been repeatedly postponed.

The round table is aimed at finding solutions to Poland's economic and social crisis.

Mr. Walesa is pressing for the reinstatement of workers sacked for taking part in an anti-government strike wave in August.

Kiszczak Informs Episcopate About Strikers

AU0311150088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
28 Oct 88 p 2

[PAP report: "Statement by the Press Spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] In connection with the reservations contained in the Polish Episcopate's letter expressing concern over the fact that the issues connected with the work and personal security of those who went on strike last August and September have not been resolved, General Czeslaw Kiszczak has decreed that information provided by the Episcopate's letter on the jobs and social, living, and legal positions of the people named in the letter be urgently investigated in every detail. The results of these investigations have been forwarded to the Polish Episcopate's Secretariat.

Those results are proof that "no political repressive measures" are being taken against organizers and participants in the August strikes and that General Kiszczak's appeals continue to be realized case by case. However, that process should not be accelerated without giving due consideration to every complicated individual case and should not involve any omission or violation of the laws in force in Poland.

It should also be stressed that all addressees of General Kiszczak's appeals, including the prosecutor's offices and managements of independent enterprises and various production associations, are absolutely autonomous in their decisions.

Glowczyk Speaks on Roundtable, Solidarity

AU0311142688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Oct 88 p 6

[Andrzej Smyczek report: "Jan Glowczyk in Skierniewice—Talks About Party"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] On 26 October, after he had toured the Zyrardow Stella hosiery plant, in which he talked to workers about production and studied the work of the plant's party organization, Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, attended the conference on the party at the Zyrardow textile mill. [passage omitted]

The conference deliberated on what course individual talks with party members prior to the national conference of PZPR delegates should take and agreed that these talks must not in any way smack of an appearance before a tribunal. The conference stressed that these talks must assume the character of free and candid conversations about issues that are of most concern to people. [passage omitted]

Asked about prospects of roundtable talks and about its possible results, J. Glowczyk said:

We need allies and partners in order to solve the country's most difficult problems. Our proposal is that those who continue to stand aside, but want to help us in improving Poland's health, should sit a the roundtable. The roundtable talks may result in appointing a body which would be called a Council of National Accord [rada porozumienia narodowego], whose action program would be more extensive than PRON's action program, which could propose candidates to the Sejm, and so on. As for the legalization of Solidarity, we are at one with those who continue to warn us against a return to the old trade union divisions in production plants. The present legal trade unions, which total some 7 million trade unionists, should have the primary say in this matter. The best thing would be for the two trade unions to sit at a table and talk.

Czyrek Interviewed on Roundtable Prospects

PM0411151288 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 31 Oct 88 p 10

[Interview with PZPR Politburo member Jozef Czyrek by Claude Marchand in Warsaw—date not given]

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who is the opposition's main interlocutor in the informal preparatory discussions for the roundtable, gave an interview to L'HUMANITE in which he stressed the government's desire to pursue the dialogue.

Placing the idea, significance, and character of the roundtable in its context, he said that "it is not the result of the strikes or pressure from the opposition, but of the consolidation of the policy of accord. We regard this policy of dialogue and accord as a strategic rather than a tactical line. There are different stages in its implementation, and there are different solutions."

For instance, according to him, the conditions for dialogue are radically different from what they were in October 1981 when, shortly before his meeting with Cardinal Glemp and Lech Walesa, General Jaruzelski, who was then prime minister, proposed the creation of a Council for National Conciliation. "At that time," Jozef Czyrek explained, "the aim of that council was to save the nation. Our proposal for accord now has a different character. The aim is not to save the nation, but to discuss a vast program of reforms in all spheres—a program for developing Poland. The roundtable is not a forum for discussions between the government on one side and the opposition on the other. It is a dialogue among all political and social forces, among prominent people with high moral authority, the church, and also various opposition groups. In our view, and according to the results of the preparatory talks, its aim is to draw up a humanistic democratic socialism for our state and our nation which takes account of our pluralist structures."

He refuted the idea that the roundtable would be delayed. "No date has ever officially been set for the start of this debate," he remarked. "I think that most people in the party, the trade unions, and also in other circles—which is important—have accepted the idea of dialogue, accord, and reforms in a positive way, although people are shocked to see Lech Walesa and his advisers among General Kiszczak's interlocutors. For several years these people were said to be taking action which was harmful to Poland. People then questioned the sudden nature of this dialogue. We decided to open dialogue with them because they answered the two questions formulated at one time by Gen Jaruzelski—"It does not matter where somebody comes from, but what he brings and where he wants to go."

When he mentioned the problems which have so far arisen in the preparatory talks, Jozef Czyrek saw three main problems. The first is the fact that Lech Walesa's "list" contains two representatives (Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik) of an "anarcho-syndicalist leadership" which does not respect the principles enshrined in the Constitution. The second is that the opposition is concentrating mainly on the question of trade union pluralism, in other words the legalization of Solidarity, presenting it as the precondition for its presence at the roundtable, which is the third problem and "the worst of all." "If we talk about accord," he said, "we are talking about understanding and the attitude toward the model for our society. This conflicts with previous decisions to pose such preconditions, in other words to judge in advance what effect the discussion should have. We want to maintain the basis of trade union pluralism. This principle is enshrined in the law, but this principle was limited as a result of the political situation. We are proposing discussion of what kind of pluralism to have in the present situation and the conditions for making it a constructive element and not a destructive element, as was the case in 1980 and 1981."

Is there any possibility of reaching a compromise?

"I am realistic and optimistic," Jozef Czyrek replied. "Realism consists of seeing problems from both sides. After so many years of quarrels and struggles, confidence is fundamental as are the guarantees which could strengthen it." His optimism is based on the fact "that such a phenomenon has already been seen: Discussion in society is positive per se, and in addition to that, various forces and prominent people have agreed to join the roundtable discussion."

"We can say that this opportunity has already been seized to some extent," he added. "But the aim now is to take full advantage of it. I think that this takes time. We must not rush things. I think that the two sides must mature. The hopes vested in the establishment of this Polish model of socialism are so great that the discussions may produce a rapprochement on the most crucial problems. That will enable us to draw up a platform, a joint electoral program which could be, and even ought to be, accompanied by accord on the political structures of the next parliament. That would be a kind of statement by a broad national coalition in favor of reforms in which the opposition's participation in parliament would be extended to include its participation in government."

Is this view, this hope of a broad coalition based on a joint program, on participation, and shared responsibility for running the state at each level, realistic?

"Yes," he replied, "this can become a reality although its implementation will not be easy. But at this stage in Poland's development, which requires the broadest possible support from the nation for the reforms, the effort to build such a broad coalition is vital. That is why the party and its allies are making this effort."

Stomma Views Opposition's Prospects

AU0411162088 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 23 Oct 88 pp 3, 6

[Interview with Professor Stanislaw Stomma, chairman of the Dziekania Political Thought Club, by Jerzy Mikke: "Opposition in Power Structures?"—on 3 October, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Mikke] It was no accident that I asked to interview you on 3 October, immediately following important political events, that is, in a situation that is favorable to the making of predictions....

[Stomma] I always try to reason on the strength of objective premises, provided these premises are not disturbed by some unexpected events. If the international situation, especially the Soviet situation, does not change, we may hope that pluralism will be introduced into our country. Haste is not advisable in this regard, but undue procrastination may deteriorate the social moods, and new tensions may materialize.

[Mikke] In a recent POLITYKA opinion poll, you said that the legalization of Solidarity should be followed by a political program that does not provide for an obvious division into those who govern and those who are governed. What did you mean?

[Stomma] I had in mind a certain normalcy, such as prevails in the Western countries. The thing is to reduce to a minimum the differences between those who govern and those who are governed. In our situation, the governing party is legally guaranteed a superior position. When the Sejm was about to adopt the new PPR Constitution, I voted against that legal guarantee.

[Mikke] Before genuine pluralism can be introduced, is it necessary to change the principle of the party's leading role?

[Stomma] As a lawyer, I am sometimes accused of not apppreciating the role of regulations that govern political life. Indeed, I think that legal enactments should not determine the role and scope of political groups. They should be determined by practice, which, within the framework of the Constitution, should create the facts and traditions that we lack. The Constitution sets out who appoints the government and what powers belong to the Sejm, but who should be elected to the Sejm is an open question.

[Mikke] Present pluralism, as sanctioned by the government, primarily involves the legalization of political associations and clubs and economic initiatives, but this will not change the situation unless structural changes are made, that is, unless the opposition enters the representatives bodies....

[Stomma] These new, initial forms of pluralism are very important, they amount to a step forward, and create a political practice that is necessary for the development of political thinking.... [passage omitted]

[Mikke] Any idea of the numerical strength of the opposition in the future Sejm?

[Stomma] I expect that this strength will be considerable and will amount to some dozens of percentage points. Much will depend on the common sense and responsibility of those who will represent independent communities at the roundtable meeting. They will certainly propose candidates to the Sejm from among their own clubs and organizations. They should not propose the names of people who are thought to profess extremist attitudes. [passage omitted]

[Mikke] Are logical premises enough to formulate political predictions?

[Stomma] I do not indulge in wishful thinking, I rely on premises: If the course of world events is not upset, Poland's chances for democratization are feasible. But halting the detente processes outside Poland would be bound to threaten our domestic situation. The fate of changes in our country is linked to the success of Gorbachev and his internal political changes.

[Mikke] Let us hope that the situation will be favorable and let us exploit time to the best advantage.

[Stomma] So far, the highest government circles and leading oppositionists in Poland have shown common sense and a more or less noticeable readiness to promote democratic solutions. That is why we should not bother about the fact that eccentric trends continue to assert themselves on both sides. Such trends represent a certain law of history. What matters is that those trends do not defeat efforts to reach a compromise, and that moderate forces are not psychologically terrorized by extremist minorities.

[Mikke] But even today the voivodship nomenklatura is trying to defy the central authorities' declarations about stopping repressive measures against strikers, firing them, and taking other punitive action against them....

[Stomma] Yes. Or the issue of the PEN Club. It was unnecessarily made into an international issue, although it could have been solved 5 years ago in the same way it has been solved now. It is necessary to know how to make concessions to the moderate forces in the opposition in order to make it easier for them to fight their internal extremists.

[Mikke] Despite your optimism and the important recent events, even moderate people's moods are not devoid of anxiety and, especially, distrust.

[Stomma] We try to give a wide berth to excessive impatience and maximum demands. I trust that both Walesa and those in power are prudent. It is a pity that our interview is taking place before the new government is appointed. I would have had much more to say to you.

[Mikke] What should the role of the Catholic Church be in these restless times, when a new model is beginning to be developed?

[Stomma] The church's total neutrality vis-a-vis politics, as is the case in the West, would be an abstract ideal. Whether one likes it or not, our church has to play a balancing and persuasive role in order to halt extremist tendencies and regulate social processes through its authorities. This is not the church's function; a higher necessity forces the church to make this sacrifice. The church continues to fulfill this task so discretely and sensibly that it has not given cause for any accusations from either side. On the contrary, both sides want its participation, which shows that they trust in its enormous experience over many centuries and in its impact on social moods.

Paper Comments on Opposition Stances

PM1711112888 Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 10 Nov 88 p3

[Marek Sobiecki commentary: "Opposition's Positions: Under the Roundtable or Around It?"]

[Text] In the middle of last month we still awaited the roundtable talks with "moderate optimism," according to a CBOS [Public Opinion Survey Center—] opinion poll. What would be the results of a similar survey conducted now, in the first days of November? I do not know. In any case, my optimism is becoming increasingly moderate with the passing of each successive day. This is because of the many announcements made by representatives of the so-called independent circles and disseminated in the "alternative publishing network" and by western radio stations. These announcements can be assumed to be sincere since they are addressed predominantly to supporters of those independent circles.

"I do not believe in gratuitous concessions on the part of the authorities," to quote an excerpt from Malgorzata Szejnert's 21 September statement for Radio Free Europe, "because of the conflicting interests of the authorities and the opposition. However, I do believe in concessions made under pressure and from a position of weakness. Because the authorities seem to me to be weak and divided as never before —it must be the first time that they have appeared even wearier than the population—and the pressure on them is increasing, there is a chance of securing Solidarity's legalization...."

This is a very characteristic statement. First, because it fully reflects the opposition's failure to comprehend the policy of national conciliation being implemented by the authorities. "The authorities are negotiating because they are forced to do so, not because it is in the national interest:" This could be the most concise resume of the position taken by those who call themselves "the public side." "Moreover, when they finally declare their readiness to talk, they are most certainly not acting in good faith."

Why, in the opinion of opposition representatives, must Solidarity be legalized again? Because, according to Adam Michnik, (Radio Free Europe, 10 September), "no real opening up is possible in Poland today without Solidarity's legalization;" because, according to Jacek Maziarski, (Radio Free Europe, 11 September) "no development is possible in Poland without a compact with Solidarity." Moreover, according to Stefan Bratkowski (Voice of America, 11 September), "without Solidarity it will be impossible to carry out any authentic, true reform because the work force will simply feel too insecure and apprehensive about any reform moves."

How, then, would the situation in the country develop if this demand were not met? This is how Adam Michnik answered the question: "If Solidarity is not legalized we may face a return not to 1981, but even possibly to 1970—a great, spontaneous, uncontrolled explosion in which, instead of strikes, we will see party committee headquarters on fire" (Radio Free Europe, 12 September). The specter of a bloodbath was also invoked by Andrzej Celinski (Radio Free Europe, 14 September): "I am afraid that the next eruption of public wrath would be of much greater proportions and might prove impossible to control, that is, might lead to a bloodbath." The final blow was delivered by Jerzy Kropiwnicki (Radio Free Europe, 24 October), in whose opinion "the authorities of the PPR have little time left. If they want to start real reform, if they want to offer some hope to the people, if they want public peace and order, they must come to an agreement with Solidarity. And they must do it today, because tomorrow it will be too late."

Let us assume that Solidarity has come back to the surface of public life. With what program would it have come back?

The author is not the only one asking this question. "What is our vision of the changes in Poland to take place tomorrow and also in the year 2000?" asks an anonymous worker from Warsaw in an interview given to the KOS broadside and quoted by Radio Free Europe. "And if we have no vision, then what have Solidarity experts been doing over the past few years...? Is it really worth our coming out on strike so that one or another of them can occasionally appear on television and berate the government to his heart's content? After all, we all berate the government in each and every one of the thousand underground papers—and nothing happens."

Solidarity has failed to formulate a detailed and internally cohesive vision of those changes for tomorrow, let alone for the year 2000. It is difficult to take their generalized statements about the need for reform as a program, particularly when they are not substantiated in practice.

Thus, for instance, according to Ernest Skalski (Radio Free Europe, 16 September), following a hypothetical legalization of the union, "a situation would evolve in which various specific matters would be resolved in a rather hard way, and in all probability a new situation would eventually emerge from the sum total of those resolutions. It would all take place according to the old principle that the goal itself is unimportant whereas movement is all-important... This system of power," the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY economic commentator continued, "could be changed instantly by using a sharp method which is rapid but also troublesome and expensive; it could also be changed gradually. Certain sectors of the economy and public life could be gradually liberated from the present rule."

Despite all this, Ernest Skalski can hardly be considered a radical, especially by comparison with Kornel Morawiecki, leader of the so-called Solidarity Defiant. Thus, in a 9 September statement issued by the latter, we read that "it is necessary to begin work on the formulation of a political compact between opposition organizations, within the framework of which it would be possible to work out a model of an independent Poland and map out the ways which would lead to it." In addition, the so-called depoliticization of the economy should be achieved through "the elimination of enterprise party cells and a ban on all political activity on enterprise premises."

The characteristic aspect is that all these extremist statements and actions are regarded with approval and appreciation! As editor Jerzy Surdykowski declared in an 18 October Radio Free Europe program, "without the radicals carefully watching all their moves, those sensible advocates of conciliation could easily become collaborators.... We all need one another, though we all view independence (that is, the overthrow of the socialist system; note by M. S.) from different perspectives and with varying degrees of optimism."

To conclude this review of statements made by opposition activists—a review which is, unavoidably, brief and incomplete—let me quote an assertion made by a person who is most certainly an independent agent, even though the quotation comes from the so-called official press: Marcin Krol, publisher and editor in chief of the RES

PUBLICA monthly. "The opposition as a partner? It is only seemingly a paradox," he declared in the 13 September issue of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. "In all sensible countries the opposition is a partner for the authorities, and it is only in countries with dismally low political standards that the opposition aims to destroy the authorities and the authorities aim to destroy the opposition."

Jaruzelski Gives Views on Contemporary Youth

AU0411123688 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 24 Oct 88 pp 1,2

[Interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, by an unnamed SZTANDAR MLODYCH journalist at the National Conference of Worker Aktivs held in Warsaw on 21 October]

[Text] [Question] General, what does direct contact with such a large group of young people mean to you?

[Jaruzelski] I consider personal contact with representatives of the younger generation to be of enormous value. First, it enables me to find out more about young people's problems and difficulties, their way of thinking, and what they see as being important in their lives. It is a way of checking up on what I know about young people. Second, hearing exactly what participants in the conference had to say, contacts of that kind, justify hopes that the problems we face can be overcome, especially in the light of the fact that young people are thinking about ways to solve them.

[Question] Do you really believe that young people are realizing the hopes that are being pinned on them, that they can meet the challenges of the 21st century?

[Jaruzelski] I am sure that they will not let us down. The generation that is represented in this hall is a highly qualified generation, a generation of thinking people who work without having any inhibitions and who understand modernity. As you know, the past generation, my own past, was varied. The present younger generation is also patriotic. It will enter the 21st century with a feeling of having done its duty well. There are still 12 years to go before the beginning of the next century—they have to be "managed" well. Our task, the task of the authorities, of the party and the government, is to do everything possible to ensure that the state is modern, that it is ready for the 21st century, and in this way, that it is the state that young people are dreaming about.

Rakowski Addresses Silesian Aktivs

AU0311142588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 88 pp 1, 3

[Stanislaw Zielinski report: "Premier Rakowski in Katowice Voivodship—Silesian People's Worries and Hopes"]

[Excerpts] Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski visited Katowice Voivodship on 27 October. He met with miners of the Miechowice coal mine in Bytom and with inhabitants of the Pokoj foundry housing settlement in Ruda Slaska, studied the daily problems and the further development prospects of Katowice, and addressed the political, social, and economic aktivs of the Katowice region. [passage omitted]

Speaking to the aktivs, M. Rakowski said:

I am no stranger to Silesia's problems and I have been aware of events in Silesia for a long time now. The great size of this conurbation and its difficult living conditions are something one can fear, and this fact strengthens my conviction that the government's proposal submitted to the Sejm that states that the protection of the natural environment should be one of the government's main programmatic goals is fully justified.

During the many meetings I have had here today, the problem of coal production and of the mining industry's further prospects has consistently been brought up. In line with my convictions, I have stressed at those meetings that coal plays the basic role in our economy and that any attempt to belittle the importance of coal is just thoughtlessness. But the thing is that we must take the necessary action to ensure that we make the best possible use of coal.

Although Silesia has many difficult problems to solve, much is being done to solve them, and this is also attested to by the efforts made in the Pokoj foundry to greatly reduce the emission of dust. We have made progress in this regard, but not everywhere, and that is why we should not be surprised that Silesia is so greatly concerned for the protection of the natural environment. No one here is in rapture over such a great concentration of industries.

Silesian people are open people, and it is a pleasure to discuss just about any subject with them. I shall leave Silesia with excellent impressions and will come back here periodically.

This meeting has convinced me that the most important issue here is not only the protection of the natural environment, but also the issue of man in general. I have in mind the necessary recreation, health protection, culture, and so on. We must create conditions under which man is able to enjoy life.

Goals of Economic Society Outlined

LD0711215088 Warsaw PAP in English 1649 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 7—Shortly after Mieczyslaw Rakowski became prime minister the nearly three-year-long efforts of Aleksander Paszynski for the registration of the Economic Society have come to fruition. The causes of the delay of the society's registration and its goals and intentions were presented by its founder in an interview for "TYGODNIK KULTURALNY" (Cultural weekly—published by the United Peasant Party).

The long period of delay between the filing of the documents and registration is unjustifiable, said chairman of the interim board of the Economic Society Aleksander Paszynski. Thus, despite the satisfaction and joy over the fact of registration, both the joy and satisfaction are marred by the over three-year-long lack of action as a result of the torpedoing of our initiatives. This is an example how the most precious factor of today's situation, time, is wasted.

Several years ago it seemed to us that the basic thing is the initiation and development of various activities which constitute what we call the infrastructure of economic life, destroyed consciously during forty-odd years of a planned economy. What does infrastructure mean? It encompasses the whole network of servicing economic activity or the functioning of businesses. After all we lack what is indispensable the world over, for example, lawyers' teams specializing in servicing economic activity, we have no expert accountants who take over the burden of carrying out complicated accounting operations, we have no tax advice.

Articulation of Businessmen's Postulates

At the present moment the need of articulating the views and postulates of businessmen is coming to the forefront, and so is the articulation of various truths which must influence the shape of the legal-economic or financial system of the economy's functioning. This will decide about the considerably wider or significantly more intensive development of the economic initiatives of the private sector, when we treat in all seriousness the authorities' assurances on their intention of making the sectors of the economy equal, and even of the fargoing simplifications for individual entrepreneurship in place of the hitherto obstructions.

Congress of Businessmen in November

I hope that in November we will organize the first, formal electoral-statutory meeting of the society. We want to transform this meeting into the first congress of Polish industrialists. I am, of course, slightly exaggerating but such a congress mirrors our intentions.

Economic Minimum

We intend to present to the wider forum of this "congress" the text of its programme, a document which will be submitted to a vote. It is still in the preliminary conceptual stage but, possibly, it will be an equivalent of Marcin Krol's famous article entitled "Political Minimum" published in "TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY," that is our "economic minimum." Maybe these will be proposals of a new economic order seen through the eyes of the people belonging to the small private business sector. Finally, this might be a particular "charter of rights."

As far as the draft of the law on undertaking economic activity and economic activity with the participation of foreign subjects is concerned the non-existent society could not address either of these fundamental issues. As far as I am aware of Minister Wilczek's intentions I think that both drafts in their new versions will be much closer to our expectations than the previous version.

Fund for Supporting Economic Initiatives

We are dreaming about serious economic activity in the form of an attempt of creating a fund for supporting economic activities which should at some future date, though it is hard to say when, turn into a good bank.

The idea of the fund is not purely typical banking activity but co-participation in matching people who have ideas with people who have capital. By the way, capital in Polish conditions is not only money but working spaces, some basic machinery.

The second, also very important, sphere is the creation of economic organizations which would simplify the activities of foreign capital in Poland. We have assumed that if the aforementioned law is favourable for foreign capital then the chance will arise that foreign businessmen will become much more interested in economic activity in Poland.

Another of Paszynski's Ideas

We have a great number of halted investment projects and, judging by Premier Rakowski's and Minister Wilczek's announcements, there will be more of such "mothballed" enterprises. The obvious idea comes to mind of creating "a bank of programs" for a million, ten or a hundred million dollars. We would show that there exists "something" that requires some construction work, machines and materials, which are unavailable in Poland, and that the invested capital can be doubled or tripled within a year.

Truthfully speaking a computer terminal containing all this information should be present in every Polish trade counsellor's office abroad. Why should businessmen have to come to Poland to get basic, preliminary information? It is better to sit down in a comfortable chair, key in the questions and read off the relevant data from the screen. Only then should they decide whether to come to Poland and see everything with their own eyes.

Baka on National Economy Consolidation Plan

LD0711235588 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Today Wladyslaw Baka answered correspondents' questions on the guidelines of the National Economy Consolidation Plan.

Professor Wladyslaw Baka emphasized that for the first time in the case of an economic document adopted by the highest political authorities, it will be binding only on PZPR members, and particularly those who are active in the government and the Sejm. On the basis of the guidelines for the consolidation plan a Sejm law will be prepared with specific solutions;

[Correspondent] However, journalists wanted to find out already today about matters concerning people most, that is market supplies and the living standards:

[Begin recording] [Baka] We think it is finally necessary to depart from treating living standards in statistical categories. We decided that in the coming 2 years we should improve living standards, primarily through improving the market and not through growth indicators. [end recording]

[Correspondent] Professor Baka, answering questions concerning the possibility of freezing wages and prices, said that he did not see prospects for such a solution:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] You said among other things, that the party should be promote the reform, the economic reform. How should we understand this today?

[Baka] This is to constitute, first, information for society, these guidelines for the consolidation; how the party imagines the healing of the economy; how the party imagines measures and actions which should be undertaken by the government, administration links, as well as the party itself and other institutions.

Finally, it is important from the point of view of the activity by party members themselves. Namely, through their activity in the government, in the Sejm, and in the Voivodship People's Council, the voivodship office, and their work enterprises, party members should aim at these targets, these ways and methods, presented in this consolidation plan, the guidelines for the consolidation plan. In this way, I think we achieve a great incentive effect. We achieve unity of actions to fulfill aims which are now considered to be the most important by society and which will determine the future. [end recording]

[Correspondent] On the subject of reform in the mining sector, the Central Committee secretary said that the liquidation of the mining companies was still not the final aim. The final aim is full independence for the mines.

PZPR's Baka Addresses Katowice Aktivs

AU0711151288 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Nov 88 p 2

[Report on speech by Wladyslaw Baka, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at a meeting with party and economic aktivs held in Katowice on 4 November: "We Cannot Be Short on Consistency"]

[Text] Wladyslaw Baka dealt with every issue that was raised in great detail, so it is not possible to describe every one of the important questions that came up during a discussion that lasted more than 3 hours.

Discussing the provisions of the Plan for the Consolidation of the National Economy, the Central Committee secretary indicated that having such a document provides PZPR members in the government and the Sejm with an instrument for determining how the party line should be implemented under today's conditions. It also makes it possible for the Central Committee to conduct periodic reviews of the efforts made by party members in these bodies toward accomplishing tasks and goals.

The Central Committee secretary disagreed with the views of those who believed that treating every sector of the economy in the same way is dangerous and with the view that increasing output, that is, the supply of goods, is the only way of improving the condition of the economy. He showed that, without changes to the mechanism for generating demand, it will also be difficult to curb inflation and attain market stability. That is why strengthening the currency, which is mentioned in a party document for the first time, is of such great importance.

It is also impossible to carry on distributing poverty equally forever. The proposed "recipes" for making better use of resources tend toward radical steps that facilitate the concentration of resources in those areas where they can provide the best and most rapid results, and where they are needed most of all. This particularly applies to the food economy, housing, environmental protection, and consumer goods.

Referring to structures in the mining industry, Comrade Baka said that in his opinion, the establishment of mining companies had affected the reform in the coal industry, because pits that had previously been independent enterprises were only plants now.

It is not difficult to see that the consolidation plan will not be fully accepted always, everywhere, and by everyone. Wladyslaw stressed with particular force that the party and all its organizations and echelons have a particular responsibility to bear in this respect and that, while demanding consistent action, they should at all times be sensitive to public and social affairs and to people's needs.

Leaders Greet CSSR Leaders on National Day

AU0311184588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 88 p 2

[Congratulatory message from PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski and Premier M. Rakowski to CSSR counterparts on CSSR national day]

[Text] To Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR; and Comrade Ladislav Adamec, chairman of the CSSR Government, in Prague:

Dear Comrades, on the CSSR National Day—the 70th anniversary of the regained independence of the fraternal peoples of the Czechs and Slovaks and of the establishment of the sovereign Czechoslovak state—we wish to extend to you our cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and the PPR Government. The struggle waged by Czechs and Slovaks for the right to self-determination within their own sovereign state ended in victory as a result of the great upsurge of independence and revolution that engulfed Europe 70 years ago and as a result of the overthrow of decaying monarchies, which believed in national oppression.

Our people's age-old aspiration to regain their own state was fulfilled at the same time at the price of struggles and dedication of many generations of Poles.

This great act of historical justice—this act was closely connected with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution—points to the organic closeness of our peoples' fates and the community of their most vital national and social interests.

The tragic years of Hitlerite diktat and occupation and of our joint struggle against German fascism confirmed this fact anew.

The victory of progressive forces in Poland and Czechoslovakia made it possible to base our relations on enduring and mutually acceptable foundations of friendship, cooperation, and allied collaboration.

We pay homage to the Czechoslovak people's great achievements and to Czechoslovakia's efforts to promote cooperation in the socialist community. We pay homage to Czechoslovakia's militancy in the international arena in order to strengthen peace.

We wish to stress with pleasure that Polish-Czechoslovak relations continue to favorably develop in all areas and to be of good service to our two peoples' political, economic, and cultural needs.

We are convinced that the fraternal cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will continue to deepen, develop, and help to fulfill the tasks facing us at this new stage of socialist construction and will constitute a crucial contribution toward the development of comprehensive cooperation of the socialist states within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. We attach the same importance to Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in the international arena in favor of disarmament and the consolidation of peaceful cooperation among European and world peoples.

Dear Comrades, please accept our best wishes for further successes in the development of socialist Czechoslovakia.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and State Council chairman; Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

Brochure on Gorbachev Meeting Issued

LD0411112288 Warsaw PAP in English
0203 GMT 4 Nov 88

[By PAP correspondent Slawomir Popowski]

Moscow, Nov. 3—The Politizdat Moscow publishing house has brought out a brochure containing a report on the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Polish intellectuals at the Warsaw Royal Castle last July. The publication closes with an epilogue written by Gorbachev who addresses himself to the whole discussion and individual statements by Polish intellectuals.

The Polish version of the brochure will be issued soon by the the Ksiazka I Wiedza publishers.

Agriculture Official Meets USSR's Murakhovskiy

LD2810101488 Warsaw PAP in English
0114 GMT 27 oCT 88

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 27—Polish Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Industry Edward Brzostowski met here today with first deputy premier of the USSR, Chairman of the State Committee for Agriculture Vsevolod Murakhovskiy.

Discussed were concrete matters pertaining to the creation of joint enterprises and organization of co-production and some aspects of the development of cooperation in farm and food production.

Catholic Daily Views Thatcher Visit

AU1011133488 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE
in Polish 7 Nov 88 pp 1, 2

[Commentary signed 'M.K.': "A Key To the Future"]

[Text] The first visit on the banks of the Vistula by a British prime minister has gone down in the annals of world diplomacy. It is still difficult to say whether it possessed a historic dimension on a bilateral or European scale. On the last day of her visit, Margaret Thatcher moved among a world of symbols, but also one of problems experienced by our country today. It certainly did not hurt madam prime minister, a leader with actual experience of war (the Falklands), to be reminded of the allied links of the past. She, who is so fond of repeating that Great Britain joined World War II in Poland's defense, emerged for her appointment with history with no complexes. The "liberators" that failed to return to their bases following their missions over the smouldering remains of Warsaw have a more lasting place in history than those who decided to send out so few of them. "Your country is not far from our thoughts," she said at a press conference, and she certainly meant it. As she herself admitted, people of her generation have no awareness of the psychological barriers that prevent an understanding of Polish national hopes.

This point of departure presented a favorable viewfinder through which to observe our country's problems, and made it easier to seek paths leading from the alliance of the past to a future containing confidence and a desire to cooperate. Margaret Thatcher herself said that she considered her visit to be part of a long-term policy vis-a-vis Poland, calculated to extend far into the future. She agreed with W. Jaruzelski and M. F. Rakowski that our two countries are suitable partners who should shake hands regardless of the issues that divide them. Polish-British connections have a chance of tipping the scales in favor of a positive development of East-West relations, especially in Europe.

Mrs Thatcher is a woman of success, and she displayed a little propaganda of success to the Polish public, as well as the public in her own country. It so happens that she has the same number of admirers in Poland as supporters of her policies in the British Isles. Tirelessly, she offered recipes and, one has to be honest about this, shared both good and bad experiences from her work. Her official Polish interlocutors paid her back in kind. The result of this exchange of experiences during two rounds of talks with W. Jaruzelski and two with M.F. Rakowski was the surprising discovery that both countries hold a similar approach toward a range of issues concerning economic efficiency. Even M. Thatcher's statements, overblown by the Western media, about the interdependence between political and economic reforms and the link between these reforms and the expansion of liberties and democratic forms of life, were considered by the Polish authorities to be statements of fact.

However, the British prime minister was unable to satisfy every Polish wish and dream. One should certainly welcome her offer to develop cultural relations, train managerial cadres, exchange teachers and students, and improve the procedure for issuing visas to Polish citizens intent on visiting Great Britain. But there are also issues which our guest did not manage to resolve, whose further course depends on London's attitude, and which we will continue to monitor with a feeling of concern. The point is a normalization of credit-financial relations, which, as we know, depends on talks with the IMF, and a key role in the IMF is played by none other than Great Britain. Another issue is returning the ashes of General Sikorski to Poland. These two issues, symptomatic of our mutual relations, form, as it were, the key to the future of a cooperation that is firmly rooted in the past and capable of branching out into the 21st century.

Czyrek Receives UK Parliamentarians
LD2810024488 Warsaw PAP in English
2010 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 27:—A delegation of the British House of Commons' Foreign Affairs Committee, led by Labour MP Peter Shore, came to Poland. The delegation, composed also of Conservative MPS Ivan Lawrence and Bowen Wells, examined prospects for Britain's relations with socialist countries in the light of political and economic changes taking place in Eastern Europe and European Community.

Today, the delegation was received by Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary and Chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek. Polish renewal "aims to create a Polish democratic model of socialism with pluralism as its lasting feature and a mechanism of constructive opposition built into it," Czyrek stressed. The side also exchanged views on arms control, including conditions making it possible to reduce armed forces.

The British guests also met Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski and director of the Foreign Ministry Department of Studies and Programming Jerzy Nowak. They also had talks at the Polish Institute of International Affairs.

Talks on Pomeranian Bay Held 2-3 Nov
LD0411091588 Warsaw PAP in English
2019 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 3—Another meeting of Polish and GDR experts devoted to the delineation of the coastal areas in the Pomeranian Bay was held here between November 2-3rd.

The sides discussed all aspects of the problem, striving towards rapprochement of stands on detailed issues on the basis of the decisions reached by the leaders of both states during their meeting in Wroclaw on June 24, 1988.

The talks centered particularly on issues of assuring direct and free access of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie ports to the open Baltic by the existing approach lane which can also be used by deep draught vessels.

In connection with this the experts also exchanged opinions on the subject of the side delineation of the territorial waters, the continental shelf and fishing zones between both states. The talks were conducted in a business like and constructive atmosphere. It was decided that they would be continued in the near future.

Beijing Mayor's Early Nov Visit Reported

Received by Warsaw Party Chief

*LD0411100088 Warsaw PAP in English
1737 GMT 3 nov 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 3—Janusz Kubasiewicz, 1st secretary of PUWP Warsaw Committee met here today with mayor of Beijing Chen Xitong who is visiting Warsaw following an invitation from the president of Warsaw.

The meeting provided an opportunity for acquainting the Chinese guest with the key problems of the sociopolitical situation in Poland and some matters pertaining to the capital city agglomeration, including housing.

The meeting was attended by Chinese ambassador Pei Yuanying. Present was president of Warsaw Jerzy Boleslawski.

On Thursday, the mayor of Beijing visited the car factory in Warsaw and a new housing estate.

Mayor Visits Krakow

*LD0511221288 Warsaw PAP in English
1737 GMT 5 Nov 88*

[Text] Krakow, Nov. 5—The mayor of Beijing Cheng Xitong, currently paying a visit to Poland, visited Krakow today for a talk with the city's president, Tadeusz Salwa.

The Chinese guest was mainly interested in the revalorization of Krakow monuments, the functioning of the city agglomeration and the life of Krakow's inhabitants.

Signs Agreement With Warsaw Mayors

*LD0611174988 Warsaw PAP in English
1711 GMT 6 Nov 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 6—Beijing's Mayor Cheng Xitong visited Warsaw between November 1 and 6 and got acquainted with the functioning of the Polish capital and met with members of the government and city authorities.

Cheng Xitong told PAP that he would apply some of the experiences he gathered here in Beijing, including the positive sides of the economic reform.

Today, Cheng Xitong and Warsaw Mayor Jerzy Boleslawski signed a cooperation agreement for 1989-1990, which provides for exchange of study groups to examine the possibility of commodity exchange between department stores from both towns and also the training of Polish medical personnel in acupuncture and massage in Beijing and opening of a Chinese restaurant in Warsaw.

Ceausescu Returns From GDR Visit

AU1811134688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1338 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/11/1988—RCP General Secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, returned to Bucharest on Friday afternoon from a working visit to the German Democratic Republic, at the invitation of the general secretary of the CC of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker.

Milea Meets With Egypt's Mubarak

AU1611204688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2024 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Cairo (AGERPRES), 16/11/1988—An exchange of messages of salute addressed by the presidents of Romania and Egypt was occasioned in Cairo by the call paid on the Egyptian head of state by Romania's minister of national defence, Colonel General Vasile Milea, who visited that country.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mme Suzanne Mubarak were conveyed a cordial salute of friendship.

The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt addressed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, on his own behalf and on that of Mme Suzanne Mubarak, an expression of their feelings of profound esteem and valuation.

During the interview the sides set forth the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes extant between the two countries and peoples and the joint resolve to take new actions and measures for expanding the cooperation in various domains of mutual interest and in the benefit of both peoples.

President Husni Mubarak appreciated highly President Nicolae Ceausescu's demarches aimed at a just and lasting solution to the situation in the Middle East, setting forth the constant and active support offered by Romania's president for setting in lasting peace in the zone and in the world.

Participating in the interview was Marshall 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, minister of defence and military production of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Stoian Receives PRC Party Activists

AU1011192788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/11/1988—Upon an invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Gu Jinchi, member of the CC of the CCP, paid a swap of experience visit to Romania over October 30-November 10.

The delegation had talks at the CC of the RCP, the Party Central Collegium, the Economic and Social Organization Council, as well as at the Timis and Bihor Counties RCP committees. The Chinese guests visited economic units and places of social and cultural interest in the capital and the two counties.

At the end of the visit, the delegation of activists of the CCP were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Pana Confers With Yemeni President

AU1711172288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Sana'a, (AGERPRES) 17/11/1988—Messages of salute were exchanged in Sana'a between the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Yemen Arab Republic, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, during the latter's reception of Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs, who represented the RCP to the fourth session of the General People's Congress of the Yemen Arab Republic. During the interview, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was highly appreciative of the steps and initiatives taken by President Nicolae Ceausescu for a global, just and durable settlement of the Middle East situation. Emphasis was placed on the growing course of the ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples on various planes. Current international issues were also approached.

The Romanian chief delegate also met with 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, when aspects were approached relating to the further development of the Romanian-Yemeni links, more particularly in economic cooperation.

Trade Cooperation Protocol Signed With Norway

AU1711211088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2057 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Oslo, (AGERPRES) 17/11/1988—The proceedings of the 14th session of the joint Romanian-Norwegian Governmental Commission for Trade and Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation took place in Oslo over November 14-17.

The protocol signed on the occasion highlights the determination of the two sides to intensify their efforts for the development and diversification of bilateral commercial exchanges, placing emphasis on the importance of economic cooperation and the conclusion of long-term contracts for the attainment of that target. Fields and palpable measures of action are also set.

The Romanian delegation had an interview with executives of Norwegian economic organizations and companies.

Olteanu Praises Ceausescu's Conception of History

AU0211191088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1601 GMT 2 Nov 88

["The Romanian People's Unique and Unitary History in President Nicolae Ceausescu's Conception"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 2/11/1988—In the series of articles marking 70 years since the formation of the unitary Romanian national state, "SCINTEIA" of 2 November runs an article contributed by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, which shows that this anniversary is an opportunity for the Romanian people not only to recall a memorable event in the national history but also to more thoroughly evaluate the dimensions and significance of the great act of 1 December 1918 which, accomplished through the fight of the nation's advanced sociopolitical forces, of the masses of people across the country, marked a genuine cornerstone in the development of modern Romania. The recollection of the luminous historical event that took place 70 years ago calls for the young generation to honour their forerunners' actions for the homeland's progress, to thoroughly know and authentically present the great moments and deeds that marked the Romanian society's march forward toward the socialist system.

The Romanian historiography benefits from theses, assessments and orientations of an inestimable theoretical and methodological value, substantiated in the RCP general secretary's scientific and sociopolitical work, "SCINTEIA" writes showing that, owing to him, in the period ushered in by the Ninth RCP Congress, the reshaping of the Romanian society's political, economic, social and spiritual activities was accompanied by a leap in terms of value and on the plane of historical science which was tributary to dogmatism, schematism and other such tares that affected its cognitive and formative role, its educative might.

Through his creative work President Nicolae Ceausescu has earned the great merit of having given back the Romanian nation its real history as it was made by the forerunners, freed from the burden of counterfeits and deformations, from everything that was alien to truth, to the demands for the Romanian society's progress. The party general secretary's theoretical elaborations and generalizations gave, for the first time, numerous scientific solutions to problems of a decisive significance for a correct understanding of the Romanian people's history. Concepts which were given a limited understanding by our historiography in the past have been basically reshaped, harmoniously and consistently scientifically approached, which led to the elimination of errors and subjectivist omissions, restoring the national history to its legitimate rights.

A profound conoisseur of the Romanian people's evolution just as of mankind as a whole, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the contemporaneity's acute need of history as it represents an exceptional stimulating force for the activity of present and future generations. Offering conclusions regarding the great processes of societal development, of the peoples' existence over the years, history shows that has been valuable, progressive and served society's march forward as well as the obstacles it encountered and delayed the progress of some nations, with incalculable consequences for humanity.

Of a high theoretical and practical significance is also the demand, reiterated more than once by the party general secretary, for an objective investigation and interpretation of the past data and facts, for a rigorously scientific substantiation of conclusions. According to President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook, historiography must militate against reactionary trends, against the attempts to alter the historical truth, against the displays of cosmopolitanism and national nihilism, firmly promoting the scientific principle of observing the objective truth of life and history.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's work casts light on the essential traits and deciding moments of the national history, beginning with the Romanian people's origin and continuity in the ancestors' hearth, with a statal tradition of more than two thousand years, and continuing with the forerunners' fight for the safeguarding of the national being, for independence and political unity, with the social battles led by the RCP for social justice and freedom, for the accomplishment of the revolution and the construction of the new system, the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and this country's firm advance toward communism.

An eloquent illustration of the party general secretary's conception of history is also the comprehensive, deeply scientific characterization of the Romanian people's century-old fight for unity, of the process of building the unitary Romanian national state: "Historical developments categorically prove that the union was not the outcome of haphazard, of a merely favourable circumstance or of understandings concluded at the negotiations table but the result of the people's resolute fight, an act of profound national justice, the achievement of a lawlike concordance between objective reality and the people's inalienable rights, on the one hand, and the national framework required by such a reality, on the other. The peace treaty concluded afterwards sanctioned the existing state of affairs, the situation created following the fight of the masses of people in Romania and Transylvania, of our entire people."

Of special principled and methodological significance is the thesis worked out by President Nicolae Ceausescu with regard to the need and objective bases for the ensurance of the unique and unitary character of the Romanian people's history apt to mirror the economic and social life, the development of society.

Underlining the erroneous character and noxious consequences of the conception according to which the RCP's history would have been separated from the history of society as a whole, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the imperious need to approach the history of the revolutionary working-class movement, of the Communist party as an inseparable part of the homeland's history, the only one which unitarily illustrates the Romanian people's development.

By restoring the national history to its legitimate rights, President Nicolae Ceausescu restored the Romanian past to its true substance by underscoring the role and contribution of various social forces in different times to guaranteeing the country's advance on the road of progress and civilization. The in-depth analyses made under the profound and innovative thinking of the party general secretary have proved the deciding role of the internal factors, of the Romanian people in its evolution over the years. One of the basic ideas of this historic demarche is that the masses of people have played a decisive role in making history since, for hundreds of years, they made head against the invaders ensuring the safeguarding of the national and statal being. From among the masses, alongside outstanding political leaders and scholars, army commanders also came.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's work gives the true dimension of the role peasantry has played in the Romanian people's history. For centuries on end, peasantry has been an essential factor both in the production of material assets, in the country's socioeconomic development and in the preservation and development of the language, customs, national costumes, in the enrichment of the Romanian culture, keeping the Romanian people's great qualities unaltered. Peasantry has asserted itself as a decisive factor in the fights the people had to wage for the development and safeguarding of its entity, for the overthrowal of foreign domination and the winning of independence, for the homeland's integrity.

The party general secretary's work makes an in-depth analysis of the role played by the working class and by its organized revolutionary fight, of its political party. Led by the Romanian Communist Party the working class has been at the helm of the people's fight for social and national justice, for the safeguarding of the homeland's independence, sovereignty and integrity, for the revolutionary transformation of society and the building of the new system—socialism.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's work convincingly shows that history, as science, is apt to influence, through its conclusions, not only the historical conscience but also the content of political decisions, the elaboration of the strategy of the RCP and Romanian state home and foreign policy, "SCINTEIA" writes in concluding its article.

U.S. Official's VOA Interview Published

AU1711220488 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Nov 88 p 7

[TANJUG report on interview in Washington with Thomas Simons, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state, by Veljko Rasevic, Voice of America editor: "The United States Welcomes Yugoslavia's Role in the Nonaligned Movement"; date not given]

[Text] Washington, 13 November—[No opening quotation marks as published] The United States welcomes the role of Yugoslavia in the Nonaligned Movement and understands the importance of its role in this movement. In the past, Yugoslavia has been an element of moderation and wisdom when the Nonaligned Movement began to face the real world after the process of decolonization had more or less ended."

This was said in Washington by Thomas Simons, deputy assistant secretary of state, in an interview with Veljko Rasevic, editor of the Voice of America's Yugoslav program.

Simons added that the United States expects to continue to consult with Yugoslavia on the issues of nonalignment now that Yugoslavia has taken over the chairmanship of the movement.

In the interview on the 40th anniversary of the formulation of a new U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia after the Yugoslav break with the Cominform, Simons pointed out the stability of U.S.-Yugoslav relations and U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia.

"The stability of this policy can...be explained by the steady success of the Yugoslav political system and of the Yugoslav political leadership in preserving the independence of the country, its nonaligned status, and its unity, and by its successful facing of the problems which history has imposed on Yugoslavia since 1948," said the senior State Department official.

He later added that "the advantages of the independence of Yugoslavia, its unity, and its territorial integrity were an element of stability in relations between the East and West, especially in the Balkans and in Europe as well."

"What impresses us, as U.S. observers who are following the political development of Yugoslavia, is the fact that an open policy is increasingly coming to the fore throughout the whole country...at a time when efforts are being made to implement major economic reform oriented toward a free market and to continue with democratization." In his answer to a question about the policy of the new U.S. Administration toward Yugoslavia, Simons stressed that "President-elect Bush knows this part of the world and especially Yugoslavia."

"There is no reason whatsoever to assume that there will be any change in the basis of this policy. On the contrary, I expect that U.S.-Yugoslav relations will strengthen, as well as political dialogue, economic links, and efforts to develop fields of cooperation," said the deputy assistant secretary of state.

At the conclusion, Simons stressed that "America has a lasting interest in the unity, independence, and the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia, as well as in its fertile economy and good results in the field of human rights."

'Political Background' of Attack on Club in FRG

LD1711163088 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1435 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Bonn, Nov 17 (TANJUG)—The attack on the Yugoslav club in Tuttlingen most probably has a political background and is linked with the forthcoming celebrations of the Yugoslav Republic Day, a police spokesman told TANJUG correspondent today.

Spokesman of the provincial crime prevention bureau Peter Reisch said that the investigation has been directed at emigre circles and that the police is taking the whole matter very seriously. He confirmed that eyewitnesses saw a car bearing the Rottweil plates speed off after the attack.

Several shots were fired from the street at a lighted window of the Yugoslav club in Tuttlingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg Province, about 11 p.m. on Tuesday. Luckily no-one was hurt among some 15 Yugoslavs at the club. They were attending a board meeting on preparations to receive guests from the enterprise Djuro Djakovic of Slavonski Brod, who are due to arrive for celebrations of the Republic Day, November 29.

At the initiative of the Yugoslav club, the towns of Tuttlingen and Slavonski Brod will become partners.

The town of Rottweil has lately been one of the centres of Albanian emigres' anti-Yugoslav activity, it has been learnt.

The Yugoslav club in Tuttlingen has already been attacked in 1982. It was found out then that the attackers were from Croatian fascist emigre circles.

Reportage on Demonstrations in Pristina

3,000 Trepca Workers Near Pristina

LD1711161888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 17 Nov (TANJUG) A column of workers from Trepca, most of them miners, which set off this morning for Pristina, has increased to 3,000 and is now near the center of Pristina. Police tried to stop them without using force near Muratovo Tulbe and Gazimestani, 12 km from Pristina, but without success. The miners are waving the flags of the state and the party, amd the Albanian and Turkish flags, and are shouting: "Long live the LCY Central Committee Presidium," "Long live brotherhood and unity," "Tito party," "Long live equality," "Long live the 1974 Constitution," and "Save our comrades."

Miners Depart; 10,000 Others Protest

AU1711201088 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] We are now going over to our colleague, Milivoje Mihajlovic, in Pristina to find out about the latest events there: The Trepca miners have returned to their homes by bus. However, as I speak, more than 10,000 schoolchildren, students, and citizens are demonstrating outside the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee building. They are mainly shouting "We are not giving up Azem," "Long live Azem Vlasi," "Long live Kacusa Jasari," and "Long live Ekrem Arifi!" The demonstrators oppose changes in the 1974 Constitution. With the slogans that they are shouting [words indistinct], they are giving their full support to the provincial leadership here.

At the head of the columns are the Albanian national flag, the Turkish and Yugoslav flags, and a portrait of Josip Broz. The demonstrations are continuing.

Workers Meets Officials, Disperse

LD1711203188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1801 GMT 17 Nov 88

[TANJUG at 1820 GMT on 17 Nov kills the following item]

[Text] Pristina, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—A significant number of approximately 5,000 workers and other citizens from Titova Mitrovica and Pristina who gathered today here at the Boro i Ramiz social and sports center, dispersed after talks with Kacusa Jasari, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, and Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Kosovo Presidency.

One group of the most persistent people continued to remain in the hall and requested that [Azem] Vlasi speak to them. A second group of several hundred citizens of Albanian nationality passed peacefully along the main street in Pristina as far as the Kosovo Assembly, where a session of the provincial committee is being held. They then dispersed.

As we report this, at about 1830 fresh gatherings are not seen on the streets of Pristina.

10,000 Vlasi, Jasari Supporters March

LD1711214388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2103 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—Over 10,000 workers, citizens, students, and pupils of Albanian nationality from Pristina started off toward the Boro i Ramiz sports center after a brief stop outside the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee building.

On the way they shouted slogans in support of Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari, while slogans such as "We do not accept the resignations" were also heard. Vlasi is expected to address them at the sports center.

Koljgeci Speaks; Talks With Workers End

LD1711222588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2120 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—The members of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee were this evening addressed by Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Kosovo Presidency, who briefed them on today' events in Pristina. During the day workers from Trepca, Koljgeci said, arrived in an organized manner for talks with the provincial leadership in connection with the resignations of the provincial committee Presidium members and its president, Kacusa Jasari. They were joined by workers from Kisnica and Ajvalija, Koljgeci said, supporting the LCY Central Committee stances adopted at the 17th session and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee stances. They appealed against the acceptance of the collective resignation of the provincial committee Presidium. There were no excesses that deserve any deeper analysis from either a political or a security point of view, Koljgeci said.

The talks at the Boro i Ramiz Center are over, and at present a group of 1,000-2,000 young people are gathered outside the provincial committee with similar demands, Koljgeci said.

On this occasion, and through television, which covering the events live, he also addressed the Kosovo public, saying that it is not a good thing to manifest trust in the leadership of the LCY Central Committee and the Provincial Commitee in this manner. The situation could become complicated if support is not given in an organized way, he said. He called on all those living in the province to demonstrate patience and trust in the provincial committee. At the same time he warned that individuals could take advantage of the situation, which is of no help to the provincial leadership.

If the situation becomes aggravated the provincial leadership will assess it and examine possible measures at its disposal in keeping with the provincial and federal Constitutions. We want to talk to everyone, not in the street but at the Boro i Ramiz Center, Koljgeci stressed.

Koljgeci's address to the members of the provincial committee was transmitted live by Pristina television in its second daily news bulletin.

Azem Vlasi Addresses Albanians

LD1711222988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2155 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—At the insistance of several thousand members of Albanian nationality gathered this evening at the Boro i Ramiz sport center in Pristina, Azem Vlasi addressed those present. He said that it is in the interest of everyone in Kosovo to fight for brotherhood, unity, and solidarity, and that workers and young people should contribute to this. He appealed to those workers, citizens, and students present to accept the conclusions which the provincial committee is to adopt.

Following the address everyone left the center at Vlasi's request. Most of them went home, but some proceeded through Pristina's streets shouting slogans of "Tito party" and also slogans in support of Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari. No one was injured on this occasion, but there were several incidents in the city. Persons unknown broke the glass on the building of the VECERNJE NOVOSTI branch office in Pristina.

None Hurt in Demonstrations

LD1811012988 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0020 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, November 17 (TANJUG)—Most of the 10,000 ethnic Albanians who demonstrated in Pristina tonight dispersed after a high-ranking Kosovo party official addressed them.

Kosovo party Presidency member Azem Vlasi told the demonstrators gathered in Pristina's largest hall that it was in the interest of all in Kosovo to construct brotherhood and unity.

He appealed them to accept the conclusions that the Kosovo provincial party committee will adopt at its session underway tonight.

The session is to establish the responsibility of certain officials for the situation in the province and demand their resignations.

Azem Vlasi and provincial party President Kaqusha Jashari are among those whose resignations have been mentioned.

Some groups of demonstrators continued crying out slogans of support to Vlasi and Jashari on the streets of Pristina but dispersed later on.

The latest reports said that no one was hurt in today's demonstrations. Several small incidents occured and the windows on the office of the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI were broken.

Kosovo Body Accepts Resignations

LD1711230688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2223 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee this evening by public ballot unanimously adopted the resignations from the membership of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium of Vros Seslija, Milan Gvozdic, Ekrem Arifi, and Rahman Dedaj. The Kosovo LC Central Committee also accepted the proposal to relieve Azem Vlasi of his duties in the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium because he is also a member of the LCY Central Committee and therefore cannot perform both functions. Kacusa Jasari, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, briefed its members on her being relieved of the post of president by the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium. Remzi Koljgeci will act as president until the next session, during which the working group set up today will submit a report with proposals for the concrete responsibility of individual members of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium. Kacusa Jasari also gave a report on the Presidium's decision to accept the resignation of Secretary Vojislav Zajic.

Kosovo Committee Accepts Jasari Report

LD1711234488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2306 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—Eight of the 13 members of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium remain after today's session: Kacusa Jasari, Vojislav Zajic, Remzi Koljgeci, Dzumret Seljmani, Musa Juniku, Hasim Redzepi, Husamedin Azemi, and Ljubomir Popovic.

At the end of today's session the members of the provincial committee unanimously adopted the assessments and stands of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium put forth in Kacusa Jasari's introductory report.

Last Miners Meet Jasari, Depart

LD1811085688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0352 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—The last group of miners left the Kosovo capital this morning following 2 hours of talks with Kacusa Jasari. These miners are workers from the third shift at the Goles magnesium mine in Magura, 36 km from Pristina. They had arrived in Pristina to protest the departure from their posts by Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari.

The miners requested that the cadre changes in the Kosovo party leadership be explained to them, stressing that they do not accept the resignations of people whom they have elected and in whom they have confidence.

Kacusa Jasari repeated the stances on the responsibility of the provincial leadership made explicit at yesterday's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

The miners left Pristina in buses belonging to their organization. It is now peaceful on the streets of Pristina.

1,000 Urosevac Workers Head for Pristina

LD1811100188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Urosevac, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—Over 1,000 workers from Urosevac work organizations left Urosevac this morning for Pristina to protest the cadre changes and the departure of Kacusa Jasari and Azem Vlasi from their present posts. The protest began this morning when the first shift was at work.

There are indications that citizens will also join them from other places.

2,000 Protesters Reported on Way

AU1811112988 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] This morning a group of about 2,000 demonstrators departed Urosevac for Pristina on foot. The column, which has paralyzed the traffic on this section of the road, largely consists of workers and young people. They mostly shout "Long live Azem Vlasi!" and "Long live Kacusa Jasari!" Words of support are addressed only to the LCY Central Committee and the LC of Kosovo Provincial Committee.

The demonstrators disagree with the resignations of provincial party officials and do not want changes made to the 1974 Constitution.

The Albanian national flag and those of Yugoslavia and Serbia, as well as a picture of Josip Broz are being carried at the head of the column.

At this moment, the demonstrators are near Lipljan.

Several smaller groups of citizens are walking along the Urosevac-Pristina road toward the capital of Kosovo.

Titova Mitrovica Miners Hold Protest

LD1811121988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Summary] Titova Mitrovica, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—About 300 workers from the first shift of the Starotrski mine gathered this morning at the pithead and set off for Titova Mitrovica to protest against yesterday's Kosovo LC Provincial Committee session. Leaders of the Trepca combine and of the Titova Mitrovica municipality persuaded the miners not to go to Pristina but to go instead to the sports hall in Titova Mitrovica. Over 1,000 workers are currently at the sports hall, having been joined by other workers.

Nearly 20,000 March Through Pristina

LD1811121688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—The protests by Albanians in Pristina in connection with last night's resignation of Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari are becoming increasingly large-scale. The column, which numbers roughly 20,000 workers, miners, secondary school pupils, and students, has passed along the main streets of Pristina and is moving off toward the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee building. They are being joined by new groups, and there are indications that others are also arriving from other Kosovo municipalities.

The most frequent slogans are those expressing support for Azam Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari: "We do not accept the resignations".

It is difficult to envisage the further development of events. It has been learned that a joint session of the Kosovo Presidency and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium is in progress.

40,000 Protest Vlasi, Jasari Removals

LD1812131488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—More than 40,000 workers, miners, young people, and students gathered in front of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee building. They are requesting the annulment of the decisions made at yesterday's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial committee, especially those relating to relieving Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari from their posts. They are chanting and demanding that Vlasi and Jasari address them.

They were addressed by Adem Hasani, president of the Provincial Conference Presidium of the Socialist Youth Federation, who proposed that they set off toward the football stadium in Pristina. The mass of them accepted this. It has been learned that groups of workers and young people from Prizren, Podujevo, Pec, Urosevac, Lipljan, Kacanik, and Djeneral Jankovic are moving toward Pristina, most of them in an organized way, in buses, and a smaller number on foot.

Jasari Appeal To Disperse Ignored

LD1812134388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—People should not come out onto the streets, and this support is not good. Just as you came to Pristina, so you should return to your workplaces. This was the appeal made today at about 1100 by Kacusa Jasari. She directed this appeal while in Pristina's Boro i Ramiz youth center. However, judging by what followed, some of the workers and young people were not prepared to respond to this.

This morning, as we have already reported, they came to Pristina from different regions of Kosovo to give their support to the provincial leadership and particularly to Kacusa Jasari and Azem Vlasi.

Disorder should not be permitted in Kosovo, and if this continues we will not be able to carry out the established party tasks, Kacusa Jasari said. The workers, however, persistently opposed the changes in the provincial party leadership. It was also suggested that they will not leave Pristina until the decisions made at yesterday's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee are annulled.

After the talks with Kacusa Jasari, the workers set off from the Boro i Ramiz center toward the Pristina stadium, where more than 30,000 people have already gathered. New columns from all directiosn are entering the city, and the number of people in the center of Pristina is constantly increasing.

Protesters Increase to 50,000

AU1811142088 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Protest meetings have been going on in Pristina and other places in Kosovo since this morning. Several tens of thousands of people are participating in them, and the main slogans shouted are: "We do not want changes," "We want the 1974 Constitution," "We will not let Azem Vlaci and Kacusa Jasari go!" Our correspondents are following the events in Pristina, and according to the latest reports, the biggest meeting under way is being held at the city stadium. Here is a report by Milivoje Mihajlovic:

[Mihajlovic] At this moment, somewhat before 0300, there are almost 50,000 Albanians in the Pristina city stadium, and people are still arriving. All roads in the Kosovo capital lead to the city stadium today. Azem Vlasi, Kacusa Jasari, Daut Jasanica, and Savo Komadinic have arrived at the city stadium and, as was announced, will address the people present. The arrival of Stefan Korosec was also announced.

In his statement to numerous journalists Azem Vlasi said that this rally was spontaneous and that it represents an expression of discontent with the Provincial LC Committee's decision on cadre issues. The events in the province will have to be assessed today, Vlasi said.

No one has yet addressed the people, although there are loudspeakers in the stadium.

People are still arriving from all directions, so that apart from the stadium being more than full, the streets are also full of demonstrators.

Officials Address Crowd; Meeting Ends

AU1811145088 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] We have the latest news from Pristina. Here is Nedeljko Mirkovic:

[Mirkovic] About 1 minute ago our correspondent Milivoje Mihjlovic phoned and said that a crowd of more than 50,000 people at the city stadium in Pristina was addressed by Kacusa Jasari, Azem Vlasi, Savo Komadinic, and Daut Jasanica. They asked the assembled people to calmly disperse and not to engage in any incidents on their way.

Kacusa Jasari called this rally a meeting of brotherhood and unity.

After this the gathered people started to disperse, and the streets of Pristina are now full of people.

Kosovo LC Committee Debate Detailed

LD1811035488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Pristina, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee [PC], after approving the introductory report by President Kacusa Jasari, elected a working group to determine the facts in connection with the responsibility of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC PC and the individual responsibility of its members and to propose ideopolitical measures. The working group consists of: Seljami Hisari, Dragan Antonijevic, Cemalj Rasica, Zorica Milenkovic, Ridvan Jusufi, Maksire Uzunalic, and Ibro Radonjic.

The first participant in the discussion, LCY Central Committee Presidium member Radisa Gadcic, stressed that in Kosovo, despite the concrete conclusions and tasks adopted by the 9th, 16th, and 17th sessions of the LCY Central Committee, real action has been lacking. As a result of vacillation, irresolution, and opportunism, the necessary results are not being achieved and the situation is deteriorating, Gacic said.

Indicating the stances of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the tasks connected with Kosovo taken at the 17th session, Gacic assessed the situation in Kosovo as exceptionally difficult. As a result of incomplete and untimely activity by the Kosovo LC PC Presidium in implementing the tasks, especially those related to determining the collective and individual responsibility of members of the Kosovo PC, there is a danger of diminishing the results of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee, Gacic stressed. The Presidium also assessed that the LC organs in the province have not succeeded, he said, in broadening political action for the creation of a united front of the members of all the nations and nationalities which live in Kosovo, something which is a precondition for the return of intranational trust and the improvement of intranational relations.

Because of the phenomena of self-justification and opportunism in the leadership of the Kosovo LC, Gacic stressed, there has been a lack of resolute action in creating the necessary degree of unity in the Kosovo LC in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism—in other words, the counterrevolution.

In the assessment of the LCY Central Committee Presidium during the session of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC PC, held on 31 October, the approach to the task was not in keeping with the stands of the 17th session. This, said Gacic, was also not done during the PC's session on 10 November, which in fact represented an attempt to block the determination of individual responsibility. Such an approach threatens further division on a national basis, not only in the provincial committee but in the Kosovo LC as a whole. It also creates the danger that decisions will be made in the Kosovo LC on the basis of one's nationality and an innate majority, which is unacceptable to the LC, he stressed.

Bearing all this in mind and also the fact that ideological and political differentiation and cadre renewal in the Kosovo LC PC and its Presidium is essential for the successful implementation of the conclusions of the 9th, 16th, and 17th sessions of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee decided that the provincial committee should undertake a discussion on the individual responsibility of all the members of the PC Presidium, including the Presidium president, and take appropriate measures, said Gacic.

The Kosovo LC PC is obliged to launch a procedure for assessing the work and determining the responsibility of other members of the PC who it is assessed have not demonstrated in their activity and work a responsible attitude in implementing the LCY policy on the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo.

Gacic also said it is the duty of the PC to ensure that measures of ideopolitical differentiation are taken in the shortest possible time in all Kosovo municipal committees and basic LC organizations.

When determining the responsibility of the members of the leaderships and basic LC organizations, one should above all start with their consistency and determination in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism, and with each one's competence in contributing to the creation of a common progressive front for all of Kosovo and their readiness to implement LCY policy. In the process, ideopolitical as well as working differentiation should be the constant method for sharpening responsibility at all levels and in all environments, Gacic said.

Cadre renewal can only be carried out if the cadres who are elected to the leadership enjoy the confidence of the members of all the nations and nationalities which live in Kosovo, he stressed, adding that the election to the most responsible posts in the PC cannot be successfully carried out without the confidence and close cooperation of the Serbian LC Central Committee. In addition to this, the Kosovo LC PC must come up as soon as possible with a proposal for candidates for election to its Presidium and must hold a session of the PC as soon as possible at which they would be elected, Gacic said. [passage omitted]

Hanife Eljsani asked: Is no one apart from the Kosovo LC PC and its Presidium responsible for the current circumstances in Kosovo? She believes that in this respect the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Serbian Central Committee Presidium, as well as the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee, cannot avoid responsibility.

Critically analyzing some statements of Zoran Andjelkovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, and Borisav Jovic, Serbian Assembly president, Hanife Eljsani assessed that more could not be done in Kosovo without the involvement of everyone. It is illusory to expect that the situation in Kosovo will improve more rapidly when we are faced with the overall crisis in Yugoslavia, she stressed, and she opposed the proposal that Kacusa Jasari be relieved of her duties as president of the Kosovo LC Central Committee Presidium. [passage omitted]

Speaking about the responsibility of the PC and its Presidium, Sinan Hasani said we must draw some lessons so that old mistakes are not repeated. The responsibility of the Kosovo LC PC, about which there was discussion at the 17th LCY Central Committee session, was not established because of idleness and inactivity. Here, Hasani believes, significant efforts have been made for many years to settle the unfavorable situation. He added, this organization cannot be blamed for the inconsistent ideopolitical view of the LCY program. However, I believe that the PC can justifiably be held responsible for its insufficient effectiveness, its failure to adapt to new situations, the bureaucratic method of work and relations, and partly also because of disunity and national division, as well as insufficient involvement in the development of cooperation in the SR of Serbia. The general situation in the country has not helped the province and its leadership to conduct a consistent and continual policy.

Concerning emigration, Sinan Hasani stressed, the Kosovo LC leadership has not shown itself to be up to the task in connection with this very sensitive issue. It is difficult to convince anyone outside or within the province that the Kosovo LC was unable to end the root cause of emigration under duress. The Kosovo LC, according to Hasani, was unable to sufficiently single out those who have long been operating from petit bourgeois and anticommunist positions, nor has it succeeded in unmasking the indoctrination of Albanian nationalists. Daily activity in unmasking hostile illegal organizations and the actions of their members against the SFRY often lags behind what is needed.

Hasani then continued: I believe that the failings and the responsibility of the PC and its Presidium lies in its forum-style work and its defensiveness toward various criticisms and criticism of people by name.

Supporting the stances of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the constitutional changes in the SR of Serbia, Hasani said that they do not restrict or threaten the position and rights of autonomy, nor do they affect the equality of the Albanian nationality. Various political speculations which are the consequence of the lack of information or which are imposed by those with evil intentions in the ranks of the bureaucracy who see only a threat to their own positions in the constitutional changes, must be rejected.

Today the PC is trying to examine in a more comprehensive way the warning given it by the LCY Central Committee. Collective and individual responsibility has a purpose if leaderships and their bases accept with conviction that this is a necessary measure for ending the difficult situation which has been prevailing for quite some time in the province. Regardless of the fact that it is quite a blow to us in the broad social interest, we must take a correct communist attitude. We must preserve ourselves from new complications and endeavor to smooth the processes for overcoming this unfavorable situation. It is time for us to remove intranational discord, Hasani stressed. He added that the proposals of the Kosovo LC PC Presidium for cadre changes are justified. [passage omitted]

At the joint session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Kosovo LC PC Presidium held on 2 November, joint obligations and responsibility for the renewal of intranational trust between Albanians, Serbians, Montenegrins, and all others who live in Kosovo were established, Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, said. On that occasion we jointly assessed that the 17th session could be a significant basis only if the tasks from point nine relating to the establishment of responsibility are implemented. In this respect, the LCY Central Committee Presidium formulated the most concrete program, he said.

The unity and harmonized activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, and the Kosovo LC PC Presidium are already giving initial results. This, Sokolovic said, has contributed to the Kosovo LC PC Presidium unanimously presenting its stances to the PC, conscious of the fact that any weakening of this action would mean the defeat of LCY policy. Last night the Presidium took the first step, and I am convinced that the PC will do this too, Sokolovic stressed.

In his view, today's decision could have a very positive influence on further actions. At the joint session it was agreed that determining individual responsibility is a condition for the radical turnabout which is needed in Kosovo. The implementation of ideopolitical differentiation and radical cadre renewal, which should be implemented immediately, serves the implementation of LCY policy. Sokolovic stressed that this is why we must begin work immediately and persist so that those cadres who enjoy the confidence of all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo are elected to the LC leadership.

Sokolovic believes that a change in the method of work, which hitherto has not produced results, is vital. Thus, the leadership should immediately go out among working people and citizens to resolve the problems and also to regain the LC's reputation and strengthen its class position. Conditions must be ensured immediately for the operation of a united front of this kind, Sokolovic stressed.

In order to defeat the counterrevolution, a provincial leadership which can build up a united front is needed. We must recognize that individuals have failed to implement this task, and they must therefore be held responsible. This is why it is very important that a start has been made today with the establishment of individual responsibility both in the Presidium and in the PC, Sokolovic stressed, expressing his conviction that the PC will accept the proposal of its Presidium.

Vukasin Jokanovic warned that the Kosovo PC and its Presidium bore a great responsibility. In his opinion, the PC should accept the proposal of its Presidium because anything else would lead to a split both in the committee and in the Kosovo LC, which should not be allowed to happen. [passage omitted]

I am not prepared to tender my resignation because, in keeping with the LCY statute, this is done only for three reasons: inability, incompetence, or breaking with the LC policy, stressed Azem Vlasi. He also believed that it would also prejudice the performance of the working group formed today. However, I accept the proposal of the PC Presidium ungrudgingly, said Vlasi. My share of the objective responsibility for the situation we are in also exists. I only want it to be objectively assessed without political disqualifications and removals from political life.

He thinks that this decision should be passed on the basis of three criteria: the importance of posts he held, the degree of involvement and achievements, and also the circumstances in which actions were taken. We did not run away from responsibility nor from carrying it out, stressed Vlasi. A great deal of thought went into every move made in Kosovo; and this demanded time. Some now interpret it as stalling for the sake of extorting something. Vlasi stressed that the PC Presidium worked under this tension and pressure of the difficult situation in Kosovo, but also in an atmosphere of intensive national homogenization which has recently spread throughout the country.

Right from the start we were keen on the idea of a joint front against the counterrevolution. The strength of this front greatly depends on the cadres involved in developing it, stressed Vlasi. This provincial leadership, in his opinion, consists of the people who qualify from the point of view of both ideological orientation and ability. It is essential that new cadres who take up their posts be elected with the support of the progressive forces and not because they fit the criteria and choice of only one group. Trust, he said, can only be built through the atmosphere of meetings. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the discussion, Slobodan Filipovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pointed out that many participants in today's discussion were forgetting the proposal of the Kosovo LC PC Presidium, as if they had missed out on or forgotten certain things. Demands for postponing certain steps are not in line with the established party duties, he thinks. Filipovic called for fellowship in the activity of all party forums concerning the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, in which connection the Central Committee and its Presidium must be a bastion of absolute unity. It has to be borne in mind that all these warnings would be publicly voted on this evening, said Filopovic.

I wish to express disagreement with part of today's session, said Radisa Gacic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, this evening following the 10-hour discussion at the session of the Kosovo LC PC. At the beginning I pointed out that the LCY Central Committee Presidium had passed assessments and stands on the realization of the conclusions of the 17th session in Kosovo. The Presidium thinks that organs of the Kosovo LC are characterized by defensiveness, opportunism and insufficient unity in the struggle against the counterrevolution. Also, the initiative of the Kosovo LC PC and its Presidium is not sufficiently felt, said Gacic. Judging by its stands at last night's session, the Presidium of the Kosovo LC PC gave enough ground for a concrete discussion on responsibility and gathered strength to critically assess its members' performance. Today at the session of the LC PC, divisions are deeper and deeper, and hopes to postpone work on the determining responsibility are higher and higher. Endless discussions are being proposed. I warn you, said Gacic, that a year and a half have passed since the ninth LCY session, that the deadline for the realization of the tasks of the 16th session was the end of September, and also that 1 month has passed since the 17th session. We are not in a position to wait any longer. This session must adopt stands and pronounce adequate measures suitable to the seriousness of the situation, Gacic stressed.

I ask the PC not to disclaim the LCY Central Committee. You must not do it in order to not violate the principle of democratic centralism, Gacic warned. In his opinion, neither should one disclaim the Kosovo PC Presidium, which has demonstrated readiness to adopt a unanimous stand.

I understand the circumstances in which this session is held, but we must not allow things to get carried away with the tide. That could be catastrophic, noted Gacic, appealing to the members of the PC to get back to the agenda of the session and discuss the stands of the LCY Central Committee and the introductory report of Kacusa Jasari. Ali Sukrija asked to speak again, stressing that the PC must come out of this session united, otherwise it would not be able to organize a united front of the struggle for a better situation in Kosovo, said Sukrija. [passage omitted]

At the end of today's session it was announced that the main topic of the next plenum of the Kosovo LC PC would be cadre renewal.

Smiljkovic To Address 19 Nov Belgrade Rally

AU1711195988 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Dragan Tomic, president of the Belgrade SAWP City Conference, will open the brotherhood and unity rally set to be held in Belgrade on 19 November, on behalf of the organizers, the Belgrade SAWP City Conference. Dr Rados Smiljkovic, president of the Belgrade LC City Committee; Mihajlo Svabic, veteran of the first Proletarian Brigade and holder of the 1941 medal; Radoje Ristovic, a highly qualified worker in the 21 May work organization and four-time best Yugoslav metalworker; Milovan Vitezovic, a well-known Belgrade writer; Katarina Gojkovic, ordinary 3rd year student at the dramatic arts department; and Svetomir Rastic, [word indistinct] academic, well-known sculptor, participant in the National Liberation War, and winner of the 7 July prize and AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] prizes, will speak at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Vojvodina No-Confidence Vote in Presidium

LD1711223388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—Members of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference held a secret ballot this afternoon and gave a vote of no confidence in the remaining 10 members of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium. Ten members have already submitted their resignations prior to today's plenum of the provincial conference, and the delegates voted on this in a secret ballot. After the no-confidence vote a working group was formed which will manage, on a temporary basis, the work of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference and which, within a period of 1 month, will propose new members to the Presidium of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium.

Presidency Member Major Resigns

LD1711223488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—Nandor Major, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Vojvodina, has informed the Presidency of the Vojvodina SAP that he is submitting his resignation from this post.

With the election of a new president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, who also holds the post of member of the Presidency of the Vojvodina SAP, a situation was created "in which the Presidency of the Vojvodina SAP has sufficient members for its continued work and to make fully legitimate decisions without me. Therefore, I am resigning from the post of member of the Presidency of the Vojvodina SAP, just as I indicated orally when I submitted my resignation from the post of president of the Presidency of the Vojvodina SAP on 6 October 1988. I consider my resignation to be a moral act in the situation in which we have ended up, and for which, objectively speaking, I myself also bear responsiblility," Nandor Major stressed in his resignation. He submitted his resignation to the Assembly of the Vojvodina SAP in accordance with the competent procedure.

Montenegrin Presidency on Stanovnik Remarks

LD1711154688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2128 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Titograd, 16 Nov (TANJUG)—It was unacceptable for Janez Stanovnik to explain internal policies and intranational relations in the way he did. His statement concerning Montenegro and his way of characterizing the latest events in Montenegro have caused substantial justified reactions and resentment among the workers and citizens of Montenegro, the statement from the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro maintains.

At today's extended session, the Presidency reviewed some issues in the current political situation in the republic and the country, particularly concerning the statements Janez Stanovnik made during his private visit to the United States. The Presidency monitors with concern the events which have recently stirred up conflicts and public confrontations, the statement says. In this respect, the Presidency regards such confrontations as deviating completely from the conclusions of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee. The same can be said about part of the statements Stanovnik made in the United States.

The organs of the SR of Montenegro have not asked for—nor would they accept—nor have they been given any unprincipled support from any republic or province. They maintain that it is unacceptable to create common stands outside the democratic forms in the organs of the LCY and the legal institutions of the federation. The organs of the SR of Montenegro bear full responsibility for their work and the state of affairs in the republic, as well as for the state of affairs in the Yugoslav socialist community, the statement stresses. [passage omitted]

9 Nov Vojvodina LC Committee Session Noted

LD1011130088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1136 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—The Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee met in Novi Sad today for the first time since the stormy October political events in the SAP [Socialist Autonomous Province] of Vojvodina and the fall of the provincial party leadership due to its mistaken policy. Preparations for today's meeting lasted for a full month, during which the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee's working group, in its capacity of provisional executive-political organ, conducted wide-ranging consultations among the party grassroots.

It is expected that at today's meeting the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee will be renewed, a new Presidium elected, and an extraordinary Vojvodina LC conference convened. The working group has submitted to the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee a document entitled "Elements for a Critical Assessment of the Situation in the Vojvodina LC," which states that the collective resignation of the Vojvodina Lc Provincial Committee Presidium marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of political relations in the province, and of the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia.

A comprehensive analysis of all the causes of and motives for the difficult political situation in Vojvodina will have to be made during preparations for the Vojvodina LC extraordinary conference. A public debate on the analysis document will be conducted throughout the LC organization in Vojvodina, as well as at the extraordinary conference. The analysis will serve not only to clarify what happened, but much more—it will help us to learn lessons and formulate future tasks. The Vojvodina LC must accept a more realistic view of itself, however unfavorable it may be. [passage omitted] [transmission interrupted, TANJUG part 5 not received] [passage omitted]

In an introductory report, Ilija Cosic, coordinator of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee's working group, outlined the main assessments of the causes and effects of the existing situation. He went on to note that the collective resignation by the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium would be recorded in Vojvodina, Serbia and throughout Yugoslavia as an occasion when, for the first time in our postwar history, a leadership at the republic or province level had to step down as a result of strong demands by the working class, the working people, and citizens. The causes of its departure have to be looked for in the fact that relations between the leaderships of the Vojvodina LC and the Serbian LC had been disrupted for a lengthy period, and also due to its failure to implement the LCY Central Committee standpoints concerning the relations which form the basis for unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia. Cosic then drew attention to some specific features of economic activity in the SAP of Vojvodina which have had a vital influence on and have been direct causes of social tensions, rooted to a large extent in the justified dissatisfaction of the working people and citizens with their material position. A tendency toward self-reliance by sociopolitical communities found support in Vojvodina, too, with the increasing disintegration in many spheres of Yugoslav life as its main consequence. Under this insularity, a section of the leadership in the SAP of Vojvodina treated the province as an independent sociopolitical community. [passage omitted]

Ilija Cosic then spoke about the bureaucratic conduct by a section of the Vojvodina leadership, which became prominent in its attitude to solidarity meetings, and about the strong criticism by the working people and citizens of the Vojvodina leadership's stand on the sitution in Kosovo. He did not question the importance of Vojvodina's contributions to Kosovo in economic terms, but warned of the tendency to neglect the political aspect of Kosovo's problems. Not enough support was forthcoming for the demands to establish individual and collective responsibility for the failure to implement the LCY'S policy on Kosovo, to enforce constitutionality and law, and to safeguard the right to an equal existence for all people living in Kosovo. This was contrary to the commitments, wishes, and demands of the working people and citizens in Vojvodina and even of the Vojvodina LC membership. Their revolt was also caused by the provincial leadership's vague and inconclusive platform for a debate on changes to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. [passage omitted]

The process of political consolidation and cadre renewal in the Vojvodina LC, Cosic insisted, has to be viewed as a pressing imperative. We must realign our ranks and develop a capacity for creative initiatives and actions in implementing economic and social reforms. We need new people in the LC leaderships if we are to pull out of the crisis and realize a more stable and dynamic development on the basis of socialist self-management. The LC rank and file, and the working people and citizens will have confidence only in those cadres and leaderships who are prepared and competent to rally all the forces of the reform in society, especially young, professional people who are committed to Yugoslavia and who are prepared to make their constructive contribution to the efforts to enhance unity and togetherness in both the SR of Serbia and the SFRY.

According to Cosic, cadre renewal within the Vojvodina LC implies an open and consistent tackling of the issue of responsibility. However, responsibility in the Vojvodina LC must be assessed in a comprehensive and principled manner. Cadre consolidation and renewal in the Vojvodina LC must not be a result of votes for and against individuals, or of a process of settling accounts between the "winners" and the "losers," between the "deserving" and the "undeserving" in recent events surrounding the resignation of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee's executive-political organ. In his view it would be disastrous for political developments in the province and, by implication, in the SR of Serbia and the country as a whole if "the cadre changes were to be carried out in line with the wishes of some groups formed on a regional basis or by affiliation to this or that national group." Divisions in the LC are possible only on the basis of how and to what extent one implements LCY policy, and not according to either national or territorial affiliation or loyalty to various groups in power. The unity achieved at the 17th LCY Central Committee session forces us to assume an irreconcilable attitude toward these kinds of political games, regardless of who is behind them. [passage omitted]

Cosic drew attention to the fact that experience so far points unambiguously to the political situation being directly influenced by the public media. Under the existing circumstances of fragmentation in the sphere of information, of the political factor's control of the press, and of a growing tendency to side with one's "own" leadership, the media has become unproductive and biased, its various sections at loggerheads with one another, and has failed to be guided by the need to consider the Yugoslav aspect of the problems facing our society. [passage omitted]

Cosic ended his report by explaining the conditions in which the working group operated during preparations for today's meeting.

Dramatic circumstances in which dissatisfaction with the existing situation and with the manner of leadership, which was wrong, unskillful, and inconsistent in many aspects, was manifested, call for a sober approach to the debate, Tomislav Ketig, the first participant in today's debate, said. The future of the LC begins now, today, and not in a month's time, he stressed, adding that it was a unanimous desire of all people in Vojvodina to live in genuine and not bureaucratically determined freedom and brotherhood. [passage omitted]

The conflicts over the issue of the Constitution did not suddenly appear "out of the blue," Ketig said, but originate from the differences in the way autonomy is interpreted in Serbia and Yugoslavia. If the LC fails to define this aspect of the constitutional issue, I am afraid we will not be able to eliminate differences. One of the main causes of the present political situation is the weak interest the provincial leadership has in the development of Serbia. However, there was also evidence of a lack of any interest among the republic's leadership in the situation in the province. Debate at the coming extraordinary Vojvodina LC conference will make sense only if we succeed in learning from our past mistakes. We must elect a leadership that can cope with the tasks ahead, Ketig said. [passage omitted]

With one move we have rid ourselves of what was not good in the policy of the province. We therefore have no right to allow the emergence of all and sundry under the cloak of the "new," Bosko Kovacevic said. He stressed that Vojvodina could survive only as a part of Serbia and if it continued to develop unity and togetherness in it. The province on its own is not and cannot be sustainable. In view of this we must select people who have proven themselves to be on the course of the reform, while LC members, workers, and working people must proceed from their own contribution and must not build their own political profile on the mistakes of others. [passage omitted]

At today's meeting we are expected to elect one-third of the provincial committee, Djordje Romoda noted, while two-thirds of the old composition will remain. Are those who will stay advocates of the old policy, he asked, adding that the new Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium should not be elected today. If elected today, the new Presidium will exist for 30 days only, until the extraordinary conference of the Vojvodina LC. A new, more trustworthy working group should be elected with the task of carrying out the election correctly. [passage omitted] Romoda went on to call for a more specific defintion of the tasks and activities in the preconference period, and stressed that no one who has been a member of the provincial committee and its Presidium should include more businessmen, he said. He then called for the radical deprofessionalization of the political sphere.

Zivorad Smiljanic devoted most of his contribution to the debate to explaining his decision to withdraw his candidacy for any of the leading posts. He was prompted to do so by the fact that in some press reports he was unjustifiably linked with "the policy toward excessive autonomy" during the 3-year period he volunteered as president of Apatin LC Municipal Committee. [passage omitted]

In the opinion of Cviko Krunic, the document prepared for today's session fails to give a full critical assessment of the situation, and it emphasizes consequences and not causes of the unfavorable situation in the province which were "present" long before the 9 July meeting in Novi Sad and the constitutional discussion in Serbia. [passage omitted]

Politics should always be adapted to the demands of the times and the manifested desires of people and working citizens, Nandor Major stated. The previous Vojvodina leadership obviously did not have enough understanding, will, or power to do this promptly. It believed that it was consistently implementing the policy established by the Yugoslav leadership, but it transpired that this was an illusion. [passage omitted]

One of the key tasks of today's Vojvodina LC Provisional Committee session is the election of 25 new committee members and 11 Presidium members, replacing those who left or who submitted resignations after the well-known October events. The entire process of consultative meetings and the establishing of candidates—44 for the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee and 18 for its Presidium—was explained by Vladislav Radakovic on behalf of the working group of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee and the commission for cadre policy. [passage omitted]

Radmila Andjelkovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, greeted the session participants on behalf of the Serbian LC Central Committee. She noted that it is important that after all this time "we should participate in solving issues in the Vojvodina LC, which are at the same time the problems of the Serbian LC's activity." She expressed conviction that everyone at the session would agree with the political importance of the provincial committee—in precisely such a situation and with precisely such an agenda—"to demonstrate publicly, and as Communists, that we are willing and capable of working and implementing the policy of the LCY and the Serbian LC jointly and in a principled and constructive fashion. [passage omitted]

Speaking about future tasks, Radmila Andjelkovic confirmed that the commitment and assistance of the Serbian LC Central Committee and its Presidium would not be lacking. It would be honest to say that a great deal of mutual trust, tolerance, and patience will be needed to lay principled and Communist foundations for joint work. [transmission interrupted; TANJUG part 22 not received] [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

Djordje Radosavljevic took the floor and said that he had nothing against others having a different opinion from his. Such a situation is not serious because "we talk in different ways in order to come to joint stands and solutions, and I do not see any problem at present," Radosavljevic said. "If I were to say only things you would support, then there would be no point in my saying anything." [passage omitted]

Noting that the crisis in Vojvodina was part of the general Yugoslav crisis, Dragan Bozic said that the situation is more favorable in the environments where the stands of the all-party debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee are more seriously observed. In places where the eighth session of the Serbian LC Central Committee has become a synonym for the launching of democratic processes of changes, he added, there are greater possibilities for an organized resolution of the crisis. This is not the case in Vojvodina. All the events in Vojvodina are the consequence of turning a deaf ear to the people's demands. [passage omitted]

The Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Electoral Commission then submitted a report on the results of the voting for new members of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee. The proposed list consisted of 44 candidates for 25 posts. In the first round, 24 obtained the necessary number of votes. Of the 115 members of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, 78 voted at today's session. Two votes were invalid.

According to the Electoral Commission report, the following candidates obtained the necessary number of votes (more than half of those who voted): Milan Acimovic (60), Jovan Babovic (54), Jon Besu (55), Milovan Blazic (45), Bruner-Bala (55), Pavle Budakov (50), Ferenc Deak (58), Geza Djeri (49), Sreten Djuric (42), Jan Kizgeci (51), Tibor Kovac (44), Milan Livada (44), Silvester Madjari (50), Miron Malacko (41), Bosko Mancu (44), Predrag Markov (42), Dusko Markov (41), Vlada Popovic (41), Stanko Radmilovic (43), Ljubica Rasic (40), Djordje Romoda (43), Jan Sabo (41), Nedeljko Sipovac (50), and Marica Zoric (44). There was a further vote for one more vacancy, the candidates being Predrag Jereminov and Sofija Negovanovic. After the first round, apart from the 24 newly elected members, they obtained the next largest number of votes, but not a total sufficient for final election. After the second vote Sofija Negovanovic was elected, having received 47 votes. [passage omitted]

Following an extensive discussion, in which over 30 members took part, the presiding official, Bosko Kovacevic, said, among other things, that a priority task facing the Vojvodina LC is to develop a relationship of trust and cooperation within the Serbian LC, and to achieve unity in action, not just in words.

Kovacevic proposed that the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium to be elected this evening should accept the task of compiling, on the basis of today's debate, a comprehensive analysis to be submitted to all basic LC oganizations within the framework of the preparations for the coming extraordinary Vojvodina LC conference.

Continuing the session, Vladislav Radakovic explained the proposed list of candidates for the provincial committee Presidium. A total of 18 candidates was envisaged to stand for 11 places, but after the election of new provincial committee members, the list of possible candidates satisfying all necessary conditions was reduced to 14—3 old provincial committee members and 11 new ones.

Radakovic informed the provincial committee that preliminary consultations about possible candidates for the president and secretary of the provincial committee had been carried out with the organs of the LCY Central Committee and of the Serbian LC Central Committee. In the course of these consultations, endorsement was given to the following possible candidates: Nedeljko Sipovac and Bosko Kovacevic as candidates for the post of president, and Miodrag Koprivica and Predrag Jereminov for the post of secretary.

According to Vladislav Radakovic, the fact that the proposed list was not submitted for consideration to the municipal organizations of the Vojvodina LC was a negative feature of the preliminary consultations. On behalf of the working group and the commission for cadre issues, he suggested that the election of the president and secretary be postponed for a few days so that consultations could be carried out with the grassroots. A decision was also made to replace Predrag Jereminov, who failed to gain enough votes in this evening's voting, with Emilija Bruner Bala as the other candidate for the post of Presidium secretary. [passage omitted] The provincial committee also asked the organs of the LCY Central Committee and of the Serbian LC Central Committee to review and establish the responsibility of their members delegated from the Vojvodina party organization.

Members of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee elected their Presidium by secret ballot. The following received votes of confidence: Nadica Alvadzin, Jovan Babovic, Emilija Bruner Bala, Ferenc Deak, Jan Kisgeci, Miodrag Koprivica, Bosko Kovacevic, Predrag Markov, Stanko Radmilovic, Djordje Romoda, and Nedeljko Sipovac.

The Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee passed a decision to convene an extraordinary Vojvodina LC conference on 20 December 1988.

A deadline was also met—10 December—by which all Vojvodina LC municipal committees should hold their extraordinary conferences to elect delegates to the extraordinary Vojvodina LC conference.

After 13 hours the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee ended today's session, which was followed by a working meeting of its newly elected Presidium. The Presidium decided that until a new president is elected, Bosko Kovacevic should act as coordinator of the Presidium's work. A proposal to have two candidates for the posts of president and secretary was endorsed. Bosko Kovacevic and Nedeljko Sipovac are candidates for the office of president, and Emilija Bruner Bala and Miodrag Koprivica for the post of secretary. The municipal committees of the Vojvodina LC are expected to complete consultations on these proposals by Monday [14 November], when the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium will hold a session to elect its president and secretary.

Human Rights Committee Members Appointed

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[Text] Belgrade, Nov 17 (TANJUG)—The membership of the Yugoslav forum for human rights and the citizens' legal security, the first institution of the kind in post-war Yugoslavia, was completed in Belgrade today.

The Presidency of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia elected ten members of the forum for human rights. The members will not represent individual organizations in the forum but will act in the capacity of private citizens. Three professors of theological colleges in Ljubljana, Belgrade and Skoplje, the Belgrade mufti, eminent political scientist Dr. Ivica Masturko, reknown Yugoslav journalist Slavoljub Djukic and several university professors are the newly-elected members of the forum. One of the professors elected to the forum is Dr. Dragoljub Micunovic, formerly a professor of the Belgrade College of Philosophy, who was expelled from the university together with seven of his colleagues in the mid-seventies.

The forum for human rights has a total of 41 members. President of the forum is Dr. Vojin Dimitrijevic, professor of international law of the Belgrade Law College.